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TAIl remittances are to be made, and all letters thing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent. TERMS -\$2 00 per annum, payable in adace; or \$250 at the expiration of s' months. Bix copies will be sent to one samess for ten if payment be forwarded in auvance. PADVERTISEMENTS making less than one square,

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR,

VOL. XVII .-- NO. 51. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ERA AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. The attention of our readers on the other side and especially in Scotland, is invited to the follow-

ing article from the National Era, the Organ of the Third Political Party, a New Organization. If any of our friends there have thought us severe in our strotures on that phase of pseudo-abolitionism, we thank they will now understand what it really is.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

This eloquent preacher has returned to his home. This eloquent predicter has returned to his home, after a stirring tour in Great Britain, of several months. A series of letters from him white abroad, portion, has appeared in the Millennial Harbinger,

for many reasons, the unfortunate events attending his sojourn in Scotland, and end-ing in his imprisonment in Edinburgh, on the With Mr. Campbell's doctrine reting to the inherent nature of slavery, and his policy respecting the treatment of the evil, we do ore than once we have had occaion to interchange opinions on the subject through our respective journals; but he has always been a fair and manly opponent. He believes slavery as ensting on the statute-book, not only an evil, but a grievous grong; still, with Drs. Beecher, Stowe, and, he contends that there are circum which slaveholding may be excusable, ishle and, as a Christian, he is opposed to making it a term of church communion. Occupy-ing this ground, maintaining it by arguments which ing this ground, maintaining it by a generally tend, we believe, to furnish slaveholders generally with a plea for despotism, and at the same time ab from participation in any general system of

staining from parterilation in any general system of Anti-Slavery effort, his position, in our opinion, is constantly exerting a pro-slavery influence. We say, 'in our opinion.' He thinks differently, and never hesitates to state his opinions frankly. Much as we may lament this, deeply as we do reet that the great energies of his mind, and the whole force of his position are not thrown in the ecale against slavery, assured that it would promote the interests of true religion, the welfare of his country, and honor his name in the judgment of still we presume not to question his in-There is One that judgeth, and His judg-

Mr. Campbell was met, at Edinburgh, by a sedistribution into his creed on the subject of It did not satisfy the Anti-Slavery public, as might have been expected; and the result was a ost disagreeable collision. With the particulars the controversy we shall not trouble our readers. We do not think the course pursued towards him such as Christianity would justify; nor do we think his defence entirely in accordance with the spirit of the religion whose duties he can so eloquently casm, which could only be palliated by the bitterness of the provocation, and the suspicion, on his part, (we trust, r. groundless one.) that his assailants were making use of the Anti-Slavery sentiment merely to gratify sectarian animosity. The expression in his reply to the challenge of an assail-ant, on which the libel suit was founded, was, in our estimation, most unfortunate and hasty, but not just ground for an action at law. The legal pro-cedure was harsh, and his imprisonment most discreditable to all concerned in it; and we rejoice that the proper tribunal soon discharged him.

We cannot sympathize with intolerance. Not one word would we utter, tending to abate the in-tensity of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in Great tain-it is an honorable sentiment, springing on the noblest instincts of the human heart. the noblest instincts of the human heart. from the freest expression of their opinions of those influential Americans travelling among them, whose position at home they believe adverse to the interests of humanity. But let us respect the motives ers of a wrong, but it tends only to provoke the and grounded in it, by what seems like persecu-

In justice to Mr. Campbell, we may add, that, having slaves in his possession, he many years ago e always understood him: that he has shown himself a friend to the free colored people in his neighborhood; that his energies and e thrown against slavery in the Virginia Legis ture, when the question of Abolition was before it in 1832; and we trust that, in the Anti-Slavery Movement now about to commence in Wester Virginia, where he resides, his influence will be given to the Emancipators.

From the Bangor Gazette.

DR. PONDS DEFENCE OF THE AMERI-CAN BOARD.

It is gratifying to us to have this defence, in its present form, undertaken by one so able to give it its full strength; and especially to have it in for safe reference. It is under his own carefully revised, and therefore in referring to we refer to established data.
We propose a brief review of some of the Doc-

tor's positions-speaking freely, and as nobody's

Presentative but our own. Dr. Pond thinks the closely corporate character Board so far from being an objection, that intirely in its favor. And this for 'besiness' anagement. This is a singular idea for this ago di country. The great fiscal agents of no free exernments are thus immovable; thus beyond the ach of change. The British East India Company is its nearest parallel, and that is now the in that over-rides freedom in that nation. It is of power-this uncontrollablenessas John Quincy Adams once strikingly said, hands of Omnipotence; and an irresponsible power should be lodged nowhere but in the hands there power is sure to be exercised in connexion

with infinite benevolence and wisdom.

But in a voluntary, benevolent association, it seems peculiarly out of place. The Board was not thus constituted in its origin. A short history of this may not be out of place here. If we rightly recollect its origin, it was in 1810, that Adoniram Judson and these others, then Judents a Anderse. Judson and three others, then students at Andover Theological Seminary, sent in a Memorial to the Massachusetts Congregational Association, stating that they had resolved to devote themselves to the eign field, and inquiring whether they could e support from American christians, or whether they must throw themselves on Foreign sup-port. The result was the organization of a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, consisting of nine to be elected annually. That number was elected by the Association; and it was provided that if the General Association of Connecticut should elect to unite in the enterprize, that Associa-tion should theme-forth elect four of the nine. tion should thene forth elect four of the nine.—
That association did so elect, and in 1811, Massa-Within the year, that Board of olding their office for one year, applied to





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY . DECEMBER 17, 1847.

present title, perpetuated their office, and took the | No where along the Pass of the Splugen is the them; and should their religious sentiments change

the nature of its elements—not at all referring to its and as a whole it is extremely curious as a monu-developments. Its constitution is anti-free, incon-ment of the achievement of human skill. We sistent with congregationalism, as it is with retage that it wants for benevolent objects-and for quite a river, which poured itself over a precipice any other than these, it should have no superfluous of some hundreds of feet. When near the summt

LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM HENRY W. WILLIAMS. LUCERNE, (Switzerland,) 21st Sept., 1847.

DEAR FRIEND : send a short account of my journey from Italy to commences the Via Mala—the bad road; though I this point, as I know of nothing more likely to be saw no reason for styling it thus. It is extremely been agreeably disappointed in its Cathedral and in its Gallery of the productions of its famous Painters. which approach each other, and appear as if they idea when I state that the part constituting the paral- huge forms against the sky. lelogram (without considering the arched portion 1 had, perhaps, an escape, as the horses the figures represented in which were from three to of the fence which separated us from the abyss on dation which time had commenced. The specimens be obtained with difficulty from the soil, and as to of the School of Da Vinci are numerous and very luxury, that is out of the question. There appeared state of Art in Northern Italy ; but all was far infe- of the same evening.

Venice and Milan; everything beautiful and poetic pleasures of a journey in Switzerland, I have comseeming combined. The fields were planted, fre- pensation in the opportunity of seeing the united quently with maize, but they were intersected by glories of autumn and winter in the same picture. supports for the vines. In the more northern coun- snow, their bases present all the greenness of sumtries the vine is tied to stakes and allowed to grow mer. The trip down the Wallensee was extreme only to the height of about four feet, but in sunny agreeable. We had near us, at first, a peak the of our opponents; let us not assail their reputation; only to the height of about four feet, but in sunny agreeable. We had near us, at first, a peak the let us give them all the credit we can in truth, and that it is carried from one tree to another, and then same in height as the Splugen, and upon which was then, faithfully, but kindly, expose the evil of their position, the fallacy of their reasoning. The mere torce of public opinion may overawe the lase upthe time of the vintages, and to the beauty of its in its features, until, at the commencement of lake luxuriant vegetation was added the charm of laugh- Zurich, it had lost everything of wildness. The birt of defiance in a bold, well-meaning, self-re-ing man, who, if in error, is likely to be rooted in abundance; the grapes hung almost in masses, shores of lake Zurich offer a very considerable num-

sometimes situated on the margin of the Lake, sometimes perched half way up the declivities. The Diet of the Cantons is to hold another session

nidnight, when I set out in the Diligence for my inextinguishable. they seemed half to disclose and half reveal. The picturesque; though I have no where seen th sible became more and more reduced, until at length dustry may hope to receive a return for its labors passed in my route from Munich to Vienna. the waters, which either swept away their soil, or it graceful. overed it deep with rocks borne downwards by Lucerne is very different from Zurich in the pic their resistless progress. Centuries must clapse ture it presents. Instead of the cultivated hills before these valleys can again be tilled. A storm which form so important a feature of the environs broke upon us as we passed into the limit of pines, of Zurich, Lucerne is overlooked by giant mounand I had an unusual opportunity to observe its ter-sors as it assumed the form of snow among the room, however, for many beautiful spots between peaks above. I could realize the force of the de-

ower of indefisite extension, and perpetual suc-essorship into their own hands. They were thus placed above the reach of their constituents, or any one else; and that position they have held ever since. No vote can reach them, no instructions can bind pines became small and smaller, till at length they surrounded us. The road for long distances nearly them; and should their religious sentiments change neither evangelizal nor protestant views would restrain them. The whole-power is in their hands only as restrained by the necessity of securing contributions. And as the world now stands, that is a poor restraint for erroneous systems of religion here more prolific of funds, and better supported than the puritaric in spirit.

In noticing this—we speak of the Board as to the nature of its squents—not at all referring to its squents—not at all r unism. And this feature gives it no advan-I enjoyed an excellent view of a glacier filling an elevated valley on the opposite side of the Pass. It was easy to perceive the limits which it attains during the winter, and the effect which summer exerted on its mass was visible in a little brook which there took its origin. At length, towards one o'clock, we arrive at the summit, pass the limits of the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy, and commence our descent. It has not been for want of good intentions that I This is made as fast as our upward progress had have so seldom recalled myself to your remem- been slow; clogs are kept upon the wheels, but the brance by sending some report of progress; but as horses are driven rapidly, and we soon arrive at the it is well occasionally to execute such projects, 1 village of Splugen where we dined. From Splugen interesting. I left Milan with real regret, for I had curious, more so even than the ascent. For a con I had not supposed that I could be surprised at any had only separated to allow passage to a torrent specimen of Gothic Cathedrals, after having seen which in some places seems actually hemmed in befour of the most amous of France, those of Paris, tween them. The road several times crosses from Orleans, Rouen and Amiens, together with nearly one side to the other of this narrow pass, upon all the finest of Germany, including those of Ant- arches thrown across, high in mid air, from one little werp, Cologne, Ulm and Vienna; but that of Milan ledge of a precipice to another. Once or twice it is certainly one of the wonders of the world, for crosses a bridge to plunge at once into the rock by the beauty of its marble material, the immensity of a cavern-like opening, and from this gallery it proportions, and delicacy of finish, as well as the emerges perhaps to recross a little lower. All one's thousands of statues which adorn it, and its stained conceptions of the grand and terrible in nature are windows, the largest and finest I have seen. I am here realized. He can look up and down, at the afraid to give my estimate of the size of these last, same instant, upon giddy precipices; and before and lest it might seem exaggerated, but you can form an behind him are other grim sentinels throwing their

above it, which in height was about one third of the thrown into confusion by some derangement of the whole) contained a hundred and twenty small win- harness. Fortunately they ran the coach against dows, illustrating the scenes of Scripture history, the upward precipice, and we did not try the strength four feet high. In the Picture Gallery are now the other side of the road. The view of the valplaced the famous Head of Christ, and Last Supper, leys, which was presented before us as we descended by Leonardo da Vinci, both of which were originally further and further, was extremely fine. They appainted upon walls, and but recently removed by peared, however, very comfortless as habitations pasing of the wall, to preserve from further dilapi. Even the necessaries of life, it would seem, would good. I had also the pleasure of seeing an exposi- to be no fruits, and almost no grain, and the inhabition of paintings of the modern Milanese School, tants live, I believe, principally by pasturage and as and could thus form a judgment as to the actual timbermen. We arrived at Coire about nine o'clock

rior to its ancient glory as illustrated by da Vinci, From Coire I rode about five hours to the Wallen Paul Veronese, and others of this celebrated School. see, a small lake communicating with lake Zurich. From Milan to Lake Como the route was similar, Along all this route high mountains are in close the features it presented, to the scenery between proximity, and if I am rather late for some of the so large and so numerous were the clusters. ber of small towns, and the appearance of the fields The town of Como is situated very prettily at one is far different from that of the valleys near the extremity of the Lake, and surrounded on all other Splugen. Zurich is one of the chief towns of the sides by hills, very steep, but terraced for vines and Swiss Republic, and its environs resemble very fruit trees nearly to their summits, upon one of much those of an American city. It has an air of which stand the ruins of an ancient castle. As I activity which I have seen in very few places advanced up the Lake in the Steamer, I could com- Europe. Except in this respect and the beauty of pare some portions of the scenery to that upon the its situation, I did not observe anything of interest Hudson. The Lake is narrow, and appears to wind about it; but its position is so fine, and its environs among the hills precisely like the abrupt bending of so charming, that one could almost forgive its chill a river. The banks present everywhere the same rains and fogs. The town, however, has at present high hills, and are studded with villas and villages, not only the bustle of peaceful industry, but of mili-

mountains become higher and show a less softened in the course of next month, but so embittered ace as we go on; cultivation still possesses their against each other are the Protestant and Catholic bases, but their summits begin to show more and Parties, that war is regarded as certain. Each Canmore of ruggedness, and to be enveloped more and ton is doing its utmost to raise battallions; intrenchmore densely in clouds. One of them even is cov- ments are thrown up to command important posiered with the snow of a recent storm, which was to tions, and in all probability Switzerland will soon is rain, but assumed another form on this chill peak, experience the horrors of another war of religion-I slept at the other extremity of Lake Como until of all the forms of strife the most cruel and most

passage across the 'mighty Alps.' Fortunately 1 From Zurich to Lucerne is a ride of seven hour was able to continue my slumber until daybreak, only, but in the course of it I passed through four when I awoke to find myself far upwards, and pass- of these Cantons which will, perhaps, so soon be ing along the side of a torrent swelled by a heavy arrayed against each other. The route is one of rain which had continued nearly all the night, and great beauty, and I think the finest view I have any which now went rushing downwards, tearing itself where seen was at a distance of about ten mile to tatters among the rocks of its bed. As yet we from Zurich. The lake can be seen for miles, with had but reached the commencement of the ascent the towns upon its shores, and the amphitheatre of of the Alps, but, as the light became clearer, the hills and mountains which surrounds it. In all the seene was of the grandest description. The storm neighborhood the land is under high cultivation or had not yet passed away, and clouds still hung covered with orchards of apple and pear trees, of threatening about the peaks, or lowering upon the which the number is prodigious. The houses have vallies, adding to the majesty of the scene which an air of great comfort, and are some of them very number of articles of which the cultivation was pos. mountain styles, of which the pretty models have been sold for several years at the Bazaar, in so great the chesnut trees, which mark the limit where in- perfection as in Tyrol, along the border of which

upon the soil, gave place to the more hardy pine. The dress of the peasantry, as in all the countries All along the portion of the road we had passed of Europe, has in each district a peculiar characterwere the traces of desolation wrought about ten istic, and the forms assumed, particularly for the years since by an unusual inundation. Whole valleys which had been fruitful were made barren by grotesque; but it is only in Italy that I have found

the mountain paths amidst these blinding and terrible visitations, sudden almost as the thunderbolt.

The town steel is a most curious specimen ble visitations, sudden almost as the thunderbolt.

wall, defended by towers of the quaintest construct reciprocate it, we remain, Reverend and Dear Brethtion, and its public buildings, with many of its private houses, are of very ancient and eccentric styles Tiken together, the picture of the town, the moun-

account of the cold; but I intend returning by the Pass of St. Gothard to Italy, and hope to visit most of its peculiarly interesting localities before returnof its peculiarly interesting localities before return-ing to Paris. Italy, as well as Switzerland, is the theatre of an excitement quite unusual at this mo-was framed, and designed to be carried out, in a ment, and the movements there are watched with spirit of the most scrupulous courtesy, and cordia the greatest interest by the whole of Europe. An good-will.] example of change of policy from the extremest nservatism to sudden freedom and reform has placed the newly elected Pope conspicuous among the sovereigns of his time, and his influence is extending itself every day to other territories than his

I must ask your indulgence for this letter, as I must write in haste or not at all, since I am not precisely a traveller of leisure, and find all my time occupied either in the journey from one place to another, or in visiting the objects of interest in the ocalities I visit.

I remain, very sincerely, yours,

SELECTIONS.

From the Christian World.

UNITARIAN LETTER FROM ENGLAND. REPLY TO THE INVITATION OF THE FRIENDS OF UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY IN BOSTON TO THEIR BRETHREN IN A COMMON FAITH IN ENGLAND AND

To our Brethren, the Friends of Unitarian Christianity in Boston, U. S.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: We have heard of your fraternal invitation to the Unitarians of this United Kingdom, to join in the celebration of your religious and charitable anniversaries, usually held in your city of Boston in

we month of May.

We gladly acknowledge, we have been accustomed to regard those annual meetings with a lively sympathy and interest. The reports of their proceedings have filled us from year to year with delightful hopes for the future, and with enlarged admiration and affection for so many fervent fellowlaborers in a cause which is dear to us in proportion as we believe it to be, above all others upon earth, 'the great power of God' for the true and

acturing happiness of the whole family of man.

To be permitted to share in such celeb ations would be felt as a high privilege. To do so in compliance with the cordial terms of the invitation you have sent us, could not fail to be a source of enhanced plensure; and should such a plensure be realized, we rejoice in the bettef that the interchange thus promoted of friendly greeting and religious experience, would mutually strengthen, not only our personal regards, but the still more important and extended interests (understood in no narrow or sectarian sense) of our common denominational objects. Boston to us would, indeed, be interesting ground; and the scenes which have been familiar to the living and the dead, with whose names our reverence and love are affectionately interwined, could not be visited by us with any compliance with the cordial terms of the invitation twined, could not be visited by us with any com-

Nevertheless, in the exercise of the liberty wherewith the gospel makes us free,—and encour-aged by the recollection of the brotherly relation in which you permit us to hope we mutually stand in which you permit us to hope we mutually stand,
—we feel that we should be frank in the expression that there are circumstances, as we have lately been informed, which justify our anxiety for some explanation,—in order to disembarrass a proposal which, apart from those circumstances, could not be otherwise than acceptable and grateful to our

It has been reported, Breth:en, that among the officers of one of the most important of those Societies in whose operations you have invited us to take a part,—and particularly referred to in your invitation,—among the fifteen Vice-Presidents of the 'American Unitarian Association,' for the official year but recently closed,—there was at least me individual in the unhappy predicament of be ing a holder of Slaves.

We are anxious to direct your attention to this very grave fact. We feel that, whatever the relaof charity may be with one who claims a prop erty in the person of a fellow-being, obligations regard to public religious co-operation rannot be considered as parallel, without the implication that considered as paranet, without the such a claim is one which a pure and advanced such a claim is one which a pure and advanced such a claim is one which a pure and advanced such as the considered as paranet, without the such as the considered as the co Christianity can recognize. And we therefore would entreat of you some adequate assurance, either that such occurrence was inadvertently permitted during the past,-or that in the constitution nivocal guarantees that no such appointment can

any possibility again occur. We implore you, Brethren, to forgive our liberty on this important point. Next to our own,— nay, rather as part of our own,—your reputation is dear to us; and for you, as for ourselves, we ear to us; and for you, as would urge it as a solemn duty in the sight of God, and in behalf of men, that in this matter you God, and in behalf of men, that in this matter, you study to walk circumspectly; that you suffer not your good to be evil spoken of; and that you prevent the reproach to your name and Church of seeming to admit by such an appointment, in the period of comparative progress and light,-the fitness for religious co-operation of parties directly and personally involved in the deepest and direct wrong which one human being can inflict upon

social life.

*We pray you, brethren, to take these thoughts into your earnest consideration. For the honor of our common faith,—for the personal regard we bear yourselves,—we ask you to set our minds a trest upon a subject, from recent events on your continent assuming so increasingly painful and alarming a character,—and to reassure your fellowbelievers in the land of your ancestors that their brethren of the West, in regard to Slavery and Slaveholders, are 'without spot from the world,' and have a name 'above fearwhile and the social life.

**Admiration must we view the struggles of those men, who, in their own country have the moral courage to beard the upholders of the system! And we should be sorry to close our observations without awarding our praise to the few men in the Union who struggle in opposition not only to the melinations, but to the interests of the migration of Government have received and are considering a most comprehensive plan for the further growth and greater encouragement of the cultivation of course of the system!

holders, are 'without spot from the world,' and have a name 'above fear and above reprosch.'
With affectionate acknowledgements of your kindness, and all carnest desires to preserve and

[Note.-Since these words were written, it has en seen with equal surprise and regret, that a Taken together, the picture of the town, the mountains, and the beautiful lake, is seldom rivalled in besuty.

I was compelled to leave the route 1 had marked out for myself, and to come to Switzerland at this time, as, if I delayed longer, it would have been impossible to visit it, or at least to enjoy its scenes, on possible to visit it, or at least to enjoy its scenes, or Reply or those for whom it was intended, the forsion of their sorrow that it should have

William Cochrane, Aberdeen. Edward Hall, Billinghurst, Kent. Hugh Hutton, Birmingham. John E. Jones, Bridgend, Glamorgan. J. L. Short, Bridport.
J. P. Mallison, B. A., Brighton.
George Armstrong, A. B., T. C. D., Bristol.
William James, Bristol. Edwin Chapman, Bristol. Edwin Chapman, Bristol.

Robert Gibson, M. A., Bristol.

Joseph Calrow Means (minister of the general
Baptist congregation) Chatham.

Rob't E. B. Maclellan, Canterbury.

Henry Solly, Cheltenham.

Matthew Lee Yeates, Collumpton, Deven. William Rowlinson, Collumpton, Devon. William Fillingham, Congleton, Cheshire, Richard Shaen, Edinburgh. Timothy Davis, (with the exception of the clause marked with asterisks) Eveshan Francis Bishop, Exeter. Thomas Hincks, Exeter.

L. Lewis, Gateacre, Lancashire. Charles Clarke, Glasgow. Henry Davies, LL. D., Gloucester. George C. Lunn, Hinckley, Leicestershire, Dan'l Harwood, Honiton, Devon. Robert Ashdown, Horsham, Sussex. Thomas Felix Thomas, Ipswich. Marmaduke Charles Frankland, Malton, Yorkshire. David Davies, Merthyr, Glamorganshire.

Owen Evans, Merthyr, do. J. Smethurst, Moreton, Devon. Thomas Hammersly, Nantwich. John Ashworth, Newchurch, Lancashire. Joseph Crompton, Norwich.

Francis Madge, (schoolmaster and occasional preacher) Norwich.

John Edwards, (farmer and lay preacher) North-

Henry Hawkes, Portsmouth. Joseph Ashton, Preston. Porter Orr, Ringwood, Hampshire. James Wilkinson, Rochdale. Jacob Brettell, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Archibald Macdonald, Royston, Herts. John Marten, Saffron Walden, Essex. George Hoade, Selby, Yorkshire. S. Fred'k Macdonald, Shepton Mallet. Wm. Parkinson, Tamworth. Wm. Parkinson, Tamworth. R. M. Montgomery, Taunton. Joseph Bristowe, Topsham, Devon. Samuel Martin, Trowbridge, Thomas Simpson, Welton, Yorkshire. Joseph Barker, (preacher, writer, printer, &c.) Wortley near Leeds. Henry Squire, Yarmouth.

David Lloyd, Caermarthen.

John G. Brooks, (minister to the poor) Birming-T. V. Coleman, (for self and congregation) St.

Albans, William Field, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Joseph Hutton, London, (with exception of clause marked with asterisks.) Franklin Howorth, Bury, Lancashir James M'Dowell, Stockton on Tees James M Dowell, Stockton of Jas. Taplin, Island of Jersey. Titus Floyd, Bridgend, Glamorgan.

Besides these ministers there were appended to Reply the names of about sixteen hundred laymen, with their residences and occupations. The Reply itself with these names can be seen at Crosby & Nichols' book-store.]

> From the People's (London) Newspaper. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Domestic slavery, that plague-spot on the American character, has just been crowned with the key stone of its iniquity. The American government, not satisfied with permitting its citizens to make merchandise of their fellow-men, not deterred from the iniquity by the sneers of civilized man in every country of the world-the America Government, lowering its position in the scale of nations, and degrading itself in the eyes of the world, has become the auctioneer of its own subjects, women! Yes, two women, mother and daughter-the one sixty, and the other twentyhave been publicly offered for sale in the streets of Washington, to satisfy the demands of a depart-ment of the public service! Iniquity, like every, thing else has a boundary beyond which it cannot go unchecked : and surely that point is now reach ed. A nation so depraved must lose the to which its natural importance would of entitle it; and a Government so morally degraded is incapable of soothing the world's universal torrent of execration. The President whom Moore described was, it seems, but a type of the commu

From halls of council to his negro's shed. Where, blest, he woos some black Aspasia's grace, And dreams of freedom in his slave's embrace.

We are, however, sorry indeed to believe that the *Remember, brethren, that there can be no Slaveholding without Slaveholders; and that if the former be the dark and evil thing which many of your most eminent men and honored divines adspired to the most eminent men and honored divines adspired mit it to be,—he whose position it is to be a Slave-holder, forfeits his claim to be acknowledged as a benefactor to mankind. In the systematic perpetution of that which subverts the first rights of human nature, and shocks the dearest principles of Christian love,—whether he err in ignorance, or sin against knowledge, he cases to have nower to because a routhlic restriction of Government the surface of things. We, however, are not christian love,—whether he err in ignorance, or the less believers a routhlic restriction. sin against knowledge, he ceases to have power to aid in turning mankind from darkness to light; and by the act of partaking in an institution demoralizing in all its aspects and essentially at variance with the spirit of modern society, abdicates this mission, to join in the diffusion of purer views of the Gospel, as the borsale of a higher civilizing the contract of the course of the Gospel, as the borsale of a higher civilizing the contract of the course of of the Gospel, as the herald of a higher civiliza-ion and of humaner and more Christian forms of ocial life.

a most comprehensive plan for the firther growth and greater encouragement of the cultivation of cotton in India, so as to make this country, when-ever expedient, entirely independent of the United States for the basis of the greatest of our staple manufactures.'

TPAll men are born free and equal-with con in natural, estential and unalienable rights-amon which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Three millions of the American people are in hains and slavery-held as chattels pers

ought and sold as marketable commodities. Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanen idded to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub lican, (!!) America every year.

I Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. D Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers re to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. The existing Constitution of the United States ! a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

NO UNION WITH SLAV HOLD RS!

WHOLE NO. 884.

CIRCULAR,

FROM THE DELAWARE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. To all the benevolent wherever this may come.

BRETHERN & SISTERS:

This circular is addressed to you for the purpose of soliciting your aid in the work of abolishing Slavery in the State of Delaware. The preaching of anti-slavery truth for the last twenty-five years has not been uscless. The facts and arguments which have been so freely published in our country, have been gradually producing their legitima's effect. The tone of public sentiment has undergone a material change. An under current has been setting towards the port of freedom, sites, perhaps generally unobserved, but none the less sure of progress on that account, until now individuals and whole States are prepared, or nearly so, for the incipient steps for expansionation. individuals and whole States are prepared, or nearly so, for the incipient steps for emancipation Kentucky, Delaware, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland are moving—slowly.—All too slowly, it is true, but they are moving; a sure harbinger of 'a better day conning.' In Delaware there are now about 2300 slaves. These are held by a comparatively small part of our population. The great majority of our citzeus are nou-slaveholders—many of them from the northern States and the number of this class rapidly increasing. They are opposed to the system of Slavery in interest and in feeling, if that could be properly reached and developed. A pro system of Slavery in interest and in feeling, it that could be properly reached and developed. A pro-spective bill for emancipation was before our Leg-islature at its last session. The vote on its final passage in the House stood, for the bill 8—against In the Senate, after the second reading, a motion was made for an indefinite postponement, on which the vote stood, for the motion 5-against it 4.—When the result was known considerable excitement ensued and remonstrances were sent to the Senate, which were the occasion of a motion for reconsideration, which was lost by a tie vote, one member being absent. This occurred just at the close of the session. Had the bill been earlier before that body there is a probability of a different season, bearing obtained.

ent result having obtained. From these facts the friends of freedom feel that they have great cause for encouragement to put forth renewed efforts for the accomplishment of our object. This our society proposes doing. We would send forth the living agent, as well as tracts and periodicals, appealing to the consciences and common sense of our citizens. We would leave no stone unturned to have that accomplished at the next meeting of our legislature, which failed at the last. We doubt not that a corresponding acnext meeting of our legislature, which lailed at the last. We doubt not that a corresponding ac-tivity will be shown by those determined to adhere to the system of Slavery. Yet unwilling to re-lease their captives, they will appeal to all that is selfish, deter by threats the timid, and deceive the selfish, deter by threats the timid, and deceive the unwary. We would be more active, more vigilant, more untiring than they; but we are few in number and limited in our resources. For the means to carry on our warfare we must look to benevolence abroad. We invite you then to whom this is addressed particularly—we invite all to whose notice it may come to contribute of your abundance, or may be of your poverty, that which you can, to forward the work. Let Delaware abolish Slavery and other States will follow. It will be the opening wedge for further action. It is here then the battle-of freedom must be fought. It is here the first victory is to be gained. Who is there to come to the rescue? 'Come one, come all,' come to the relief of the down-trodden. Come, clear our fair country of the foul blot of Slavery. all, come to the relief of the down-trodden. Come, clear our fair country of the foul blot of Slavery. By your love of kindred—of country—of name—of Justice—of Christian purity—of all that is ennobling—of all that is holy, lend us now your aid,

and the blessings of the perishing be upon you.

Contributions may be forwarded to our treasurer Rachel Bassett, Wilmington, Delaware. BENJAMIN WEBB, President. JAMES B. BROOKE, Secretary.

ENCOURAGEMENT. A good friend in Ashtabula Co., who greatly desires to see anti-slavery works as the result of anti-slavery faith, and whose practhe dead professions of all who say, in Quaker phraseology, I unite, but do nothing to give value to their unity, thus discourses of what a handful in her neighborhood have resolved to do, and are doing, in sustaining sewing circles.

'I was right glad to see your article on sewing circles—it was just right. In September we organized with half-a-dozen members, but have increased to seventeen. In the beginning we pledged ourselves to raise \$50,00 this year for the Western Society, and we have gone to work with a right good will to do it. We have given to our circle the name we love and honor— Garrisonian Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle,' and now intend to go

A small circle of little girls have also gone to work with great zeal—adopting for their motto No union with slaveholders.' You will hear from them at next year's Fair.'

That little girls' circle pleases us. The slaveholder dreads such an organization with its bold-hearted motto, far more than he does the namby hearted motto, far more than he does the namby pamby resolutions of political clique and ecclesiastical conclave, whose members, however much they may talk against slavery, in their smoothly spoken way, continue, and intend to continue to hold fellowship with the oppressor.

We presume there are not less than twenty towns in Ohio which can each do as much as the one of which we have been speaking, if they will, and if each individual will but commence the

and if each individual will but commence practical conjugation of the verb 'I will,' they ised to find the rest as easy as a school son, and that 'Thou wilt' and 'He will' naturally follow, as do also the plural, 'We will,' You will,' 'They will.'—A. S. Bugle.

MR. CLAY NOT A SLAVEHOLDER. We find the following letter in the Boston Whig:

Ms. Editor:—I presume your correspondent 'New Hampshire' is not aware that there is not a stare, in the bad sense of that word, at Ashland, on the farm of Henry Clay. There is not an individual on that farm but might take his departure whenever he pleases; and this is a fact that is not, but should be generally known. Any one who depute should be, generally known. Any one who doubts this, may easily write to Henry Clay himself.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 22d, 1847.

We should be obliged to this Mr. C., whoever We should be obliged to this Mr. C., whoever he is, to tell us precisely what the bad sense of the word slave is. We imagine, were he one, even of Henry Clay's own chattels, that it would not take him long to learn that it had no other sense. Lewis Hayden, whose letter we published not long since, found, to his sorrow, what Mr. Clay's notion of the good sense of the word was when he sold his—Hayden's—wife, 'down the river.' If Henry Clay is not a slaveholder we shall be glad to know it. We know that he has boasted of being one, and boasted of the condition of his human cattle and boasted of the condition of his human cattle as he would of the condition of his human cattle as he would of the condition of his horses. We must have bettee authority than that of an anonymous writer, before we believe that Mr. Clay's slaves are anything but slaves, in the only one sense that belongs to the word.—A. S. Standard.

The An operative in the Metacomet Mills, the other day, alluding to the practice of lighting up in the mills both morning and evening, remarked that Fall River resembled Heaven more than say other place she had ever seen. On being asked in what respect, she replied, Because they have no night in Heaven, and Fall River comes as near it as it well can. Pretty good for a factory girl. Fall River News.

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OUR PAPER AND ITS PRO PECTS.

We are now about to assume the management of the editorial department of a newspaper, devoted to the cause of Liberty, Humanity and Progress. The position is one which, with the purest motives, we have long desired to occupy. It has long been our anxious wish to see, in this slaveholding, slave-trading, and negro-hating land, a printed to the control of the cause and present permanently established. ing-press and paper, permanently established under the complete control and direction of the immediate victims of slavery and oppression.

Animated by this intense desire, we have pured our object, till on the threshold of obtaining it. Our press and printing materials are bought and paid for. Our office is secured, and is well situated, in the centre of business, in this enter prising city. Our office Agent, an industrious and amiable young man, thoroughly devoted to the interests of humanity, has already entered upon his duties. Printers well recommended have offered their services, and are ready to work as soon as we are prepared for the regular publication of ou paper. Kind friends are rallying round us, with paper. Kind friends are rallying round us, with words and deeds of encouragement. Subscribers are steadily, if not rapidly coming in, and some offering to lend us the powerful aid of their pens. The sincere wish of our heart, so long and so de-voutly cherished, seems now upon the eve of com-plete realization.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that our de sire to occupy our present position at the head of an Anti-Slavery Journal, has resulted from no unan Anti-Slavery Journal, has resulted appreciation worthy distrust or ungrateful want of the noble ban of the zeal, integrity, or ability of the noble band of white laborers, in this department of our cause but, from a sincere and settled conviction that such

but, from a sincere and settled conviction that such a Journal, if conducted with only moderate skill and ability, would do a most important and indispensable work, which it would be wholly impossible for our white friends to do for us.

It is neither a reflection on the fidelity, nor a disparagement of the ability of our friends and fellow-laborers, to assert what 'common sense affirms and only folly denies,' that the man who has suffered the zerong is the man to demand redress,—that the man struck is the man to CRY OUT—and that he who has endured the cruel pangs of Slavery, is the man to advocate Liberty. It is evident we must be our own representatives and advocates, we must be our own representatives and advocates, not exclusively, but peculiarly—not distinct from, not exclusively, but pecunarly—not distinct rous, but in connection with, our white friends. In the grand struggle for liberty and equality now waging, it is not right and essential that there should it is meet, right and essential that there she arise in our ranks authors and editors, as we orators, for it is in these capacities that the most permanent good can be rendered to our cause.

Hitherto the immediate victims of slavery

prejudice, owing to various causes, have had little share in this department of effort: they have fre-quently undertaken, and almost as frequently failed. This latter fact has often been urged by our friends against our engaging in the present but, so far from convincing us of the avincing us of the impolicy of our course, it serves to confirm us in the necessity, if not the wisdom of our undertaking. That others have failed, is a reason for our earnestly endeavoring to succeed. Our race must be vindi-cated from the embarrassing imputations resulting from former non-success. We believe that what ought to be done, can be done. We say this, in no self-confident or boastful spirit, but with a full sense of our weakness and unworthiness, relying upon the Most High for wisdom and strength to support us in our righteous undertaking. We are support us in our righteous undertaking. We are not wholly unaware of the duties, hardships and responsibilities of our position. We have easily imagined some, and friends have not hesitated to inform us of others. Many doubtless are yet to be revealed by that infallible teacher, experience. A view of them solemnizes, but does not appalfus. We have counted the cost. Our new are resolved to go forward. Our mind is made up, and

e are resolved to go forward.

In aspiring to our present position, the aid of ircumstances has been so stikingly apparent as to almost stamp our humble aspirations with the solns of a Divine Providence, Nine years ago, as most of our readers are aware, we were held as a slave, shrouded in the midnight ignorance of that infernal system—sunk in the depths of servility and degradation—registered four-footed beasts and creeping things-regarded as property—compelled to toil without wages—with a heart swollen with bitter anguish—and a spirit crushed and broken. By a singular combination of circumstances we finally succeed-ed in escaping from the grasp of the man who ed in escaping from the grasp of the man who claimed as his property, and succeeded in safely reaching New Bedford, Mass. In this town we worked three years as a daily laborer on the wharves. Six years ago we became a lecturer on slavery. Under the apprehension of being re-taken into bondage, two years ago we embarked for England. During our stay in that country, kind England. During for our safety, ransomed us from slavery, by the payment of a large sum. The same friends, as unexpectedly as generously, placed in our hands the necessary means of purchasing a printing-press and printing materials. Finding in a favorable position for aiming an important blow at slavery and prejudice, we urged on in our enterprise by a sense of duty-to God and man, firmly believing that our effort will

CAPT. FLOWERY .- This individual, who was pardoned out of Salem jail, where he was confined for being concerned in the slave trade, died or board the schooner I. B. Gager, on his passage from Sierra Leone for New-York, December 2d, of Capt. Flowery was recently mast Mary Ann, of New-York, and while was ashore at Sierra Leone, sick, on the 15th of October last, the mate and crew disappeared with the vessel, which was anchored in the Gallenas stead. A British sloop of war and a launch were anchored near her, but the commander, in anwer to a letter from Capt. Flowery, said he knew nothing about her. Not many hours after the arri-val of the I. B. Gager, however, the veritable Mary Ann arrived at New-York under jury masts, having en totally dismasted at sea. Her co late mate, Mr. Couklin, makes the following report: The Mary Ann was taken from Gallenas by the

mate, he having ascertained that she was to be made a slaver of; and he not shipping for that pur-pose, as neither did the remainder of the crew. He was told by an English man-of-war, that they knew was told by an English man-of-war, that they knew that she had her stores all ready to come on board. The mate and crew then concluded to take her out of port, and did so. Was five days on the coast looking for an American man-of-war. Went off the harbor of Monrovia, saw no man-of-war there; saw a boat coming out of the harbor, supposed it was sent after her from Galleons; hauled off to see and lost sight of her; ran down as far as Mount Mesu-rado to see if we could fall in with an English or American man-of-war, intending to give the schoonup, but saw none. Some thirty cances came to tack us; tacked and stood away from them; came en to the conclusion to steer for New-York.

A custom-house officer has taken possession of the achooner, and her case will undergo judicial de-cision.—Baston Courier.

THE VERA CRUZ QUADRILLE.

In the last number of the 'Union Magazine' w

end a piece of music with the above title, dedicated to General Scott, and composed by a lady.

We have heard, we think, of more appropriate monuments than this, with which to glorify the dayers of their fellow men. In ancient es erected a pyramid of human bones they sometimes erected a pyramic of numan bones.

More recently they have cast bronze statues of the cannon taken in war. This is appropriate; and since the time has not come for beating the sword into the ploughshare, we must be satisfied if the cannon is melted into a statue. But for a tender woman, perhaps a mother, to compose a QUADRILLE to celebrate the horrible deaths of woman and rate the horrible deaths of woman and —to balancer over their delicate limbs torn off by the bursting shell—to chasser to and fro amid mangled bodies—this has been reserved for

e refinement of the present day. We presume that if Mrs. Julia Mays Cubell, the composer of this patriotic piece of music, had been herself a resident of Vera Cruz, when it was bombarded, we should hardly have had this glori-fication of that event. But, like many others, she knows nothing of war but its false glare, nothing of soldiers but their feathers and epaulettes, nothing of the hombardment of a city but that it affords

Great Flood in the Ohio .- The Ohio river and its tributaries have risen to an unusual height. At Cin-cinnati the water is only eight feet lower than it reached in the great freshet of 1832. It has caused i mucuse damage throught the country.

THE LIBERATOR

LETTER TO THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT. DEDHAM, Dec. 13th, 1847.

To the Rev. John Pierpont, of Troy, N. Y.

Sin :- On the 9th of the last month I w you a letter, you being at that time in Boston, in P. Rogers, containing grave charges against Mr. Garrison and certain of his friends. charges, of the names of the other persons to whom you alluded, and I stated to you the reasons which. It is not to be supposed, Sir, that you have made made such a demand on my part reasonable and this allegation without the only gentlemen from Massachusetts, besides Mr. call. Garrison, present at the Special Meeting of the granted, upon this admission, that we were the par- ble endorser. It is common sense and commo ies referred to in it.

my note referred you,' in order that you might either to do. That you can prove the truth of your sta upon your return home, whither you were to depart the guilt of a willing accessory in false witness

The paragraph to which I particularly drew your pose. ttention is the second one on page xiv. of the Introduction, and is in the following words:-

But upon another point, Mr. Rogers had the mis-fortune to differ from some of his associates; and a consequent coolness took place between them, which was never wholly removed. He retused to adopt the new war-cry infed up by Mr. Garrison-with Slaveholders. He could bring his No Union with Slaveholders. He could bring his lips only to say, 'No Union with Slaveholding.' He looked upon Anti-Slavery as exclusively a moral agitation, and felt that its high office was degraded by connecting it with party politics, or with a political party. He was a thorough, and he meant to be a consistent, Non-Resistant. As such, he warmly condemned the formation of the 'Liberty Party'; and having denounced the 'Third Party,' he did not that himself inclined to interest the party'. and having denounced the 'Third Party,' he did not feel himself inclined to join a Fourth, and, with it, or in it, to commence an agitation for the dissolution of the Union, even though that party was headed by Mr. Garrison. He went further. Having, in company with his non-resistant friends, repudiated all political organizations, by following out the same principle, he became an advocate for 'free meetings,' and opposed putting the Anti-Slavery movement under the guardianship and control of movement under the guardianship and control of Chairmen, Committees and Boards. Disgusted by this inconvenient consistency, and this thorough carrying out of his non-resistant principles, his non-resistant friends in Massachusetts, consulting and co-operating with some of those in New Hampshire, decided that the property of the Heraid of Freedom was not in him, but en the Board of the N. H. A. S.

It is full of lies, to be sur

Resistance' movements together, movements as have received the sanction of the nation and justly italicised, and which is the general conclusion drawn | cording to the correspondent of the Traveller,) does from the various premises going before it, that calls not hesitate to acknowledge his dependence upon for my present animadversion. The accusation is God! simply this,-that Mr. Garrison, in company with certain of his Non-Registant friends from Massachu- and the religious phases of the American character. setts, (to wit, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Phillips and my- It is a true exponent of the national mind. As self-two of whom, you must have known, were such we value it and commend it to all our foreign his views as to organizations, decided the question us's way of seeing Othello is in no danger of being be the friends of Mr. Rogers, decided that a certain piece of property, rightfully his, belonged to an- broad aisles of our Churches be deserted! How but because he differed from us in a matter of opinion. And you say in another place, (page xvii.) that this decision, or the 'Alienation' growing out of it, ' cast a shade of sadness over the evening of his life, and doubtless hastened the going down of his sun,' by which I understand you to mean that you consid er it beyond a doubt that the life of that gentleman was shortened by our fault. This is a charge of no small gravity in itself, but I must confine my self, at this time, to the consideration of the main allegation, upon the truth or falsehood of which this ancillary one must depend, and to which I have just invited your attention.

Now, Sir, here is a charge affecting the personal honor of the gentlemen accused of it in the nicest point. It can be substantiated by evidence, if it be true. That evidence I challenge you to produce. to vote for Mr. Winthrop, as Speaker, to the last. Having made this substantive charge against us, you This firmness did them the highest honor, to award must not expect to escape being held responsible which in its due proportion, the intensity of the for it, by such evasions as follow in the next para-

· It is not my purpose,' you say, ' to enter into the right or wrong of that decision'! Have you any The election of a Speaker of their party in a mandoubt as to the moral character of such an act as ner depended upon their votes. They could have you have here described? To describe it is to con- elected Mr. Winthrop at the second ballot, had they demn it. Having accused men of unimpeached honor of an action the baseness and depravity required for which can only be surpassed by that of one who Native American member, changed his vote, and should make such a charge knowing it to be false. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, left the Hall. It or not knowing it to be true, you must not expect was as severe a trial as the members of a political to cover your retreat by (pardon me the expression, party could well be exposed to, and we are rejoiced it is the only form of speech that fitly describes this that these two gentlemen have come out from it so style of composition,) such twaddle as the follow- triumphantly. Mr. Tuck, the Independent Demo-

· I have neither the means, nor the power, nor the wish, to act as umpire in the case.' I am not aware split, which resulted in his election, he could hardly that it was ever proposed to invest you with that character. But your unwillingness so assume it less consequence inasmuch as the Democratic candoes not seem to have deterred you from pronoun cing an ex cathedra condemnation upon those whom von describe as one of the parties to it. 'I have friends,' you proceed, ' whom I truly love and honside of the question, and I have observation and experience enough of human infirmity, and of the liability of the best men to err in their terest the feelings, to allow me to believe, as in this case I do believe, that both parties were honest that he will not be trusted again, if there be virtue in forming and in practically carrying out their judgments as to the right in this trying and keenly

You will give me leave to remind you, that your clief, or opinion, in a matter of this nature, is very ttle indeed to the purpose. In fact, nothing can well be less material to the point at issue. I presume, Sir, that you remember enough of your legal experi witness as yourself, to the good character of a party accused, goes only to mitigate the sentence, never to affect the verdict. It may be very true that you love and honor,' as ' friends,' men capable of dec which I drew your attention to certain passages in ing a question of property against a common friend, an Introduction, furnished by you, to a Collection upon false pretences, and that you 'do believe' that of the newspaper writings of the late Mr. Nathaniel they were 'honest' in doing so. But you will remember, that this is only your individual opinion as As no name to a certain statement of facts, made by you. Upon besides Mr. Garrison's was mentioned in it, I wished that statement of facts every other man has the same to be assured by yourself, before noticing those right to form an opinion that you have. The materi-

proper. On the 14th of the same month I received to be taken for granted that you have proof, satisfacyour answer (dated the 12th) which gave no direct tory to your own mind, that your statement is subreply to my specific interrogatory, being devoted to stantially correct. That you have a strong and matters quite aside from it, but containing the fol- partial regard for the memory of Mr. Rogers is suffilowing incidental statement, which must answer my ciently proved by the opinion you express, as a critpurpose. You say that, in assenting to Mrs. Rogers's ic and a man of letters, as to the literary merits of request that you would furnish the Introduction in that gentleman's writings. But it is not to be bequestion, 'I made it an express condition of my attempting to perform the service proposed, that I would induce you to fetch and carry the lies of other should not be expected to make myself a party to people, in his behalf, knowing them to be such. To the unhappy controversy between her husband, on be a slanderer at all is bad enough; but to be a slanthe one part, and yourseif, Mr. Jackson, and some derer at second hand adds a shade to the meanness, of my other friends, on the other.' As Mr. Francis if not to the guilt, of the crime. For the evidence, Jackson, Mr. Wendell Phillips, and myself were therefore, which led you to this conclusion, I now

This charge is, indeed, no new one; but hitherto New Hampshire A. S. Society, referred to in the it has proceeded from quarters which made it unpassage of your Introduction, which I shall presently necessary to notice it. It was its own refutation quote, I shall feel myself justified in taking it for The case is changed now it has obtained a responsi rality, as well as law, that bind the endorser t In your answer to my letter you disclaimed any make good the face of that to which he affixes his intention to do me or any other man wrong, and you name. Whoever may have been the original utterer signified your determination to re-examine 'the of this statement, you have adopted it, and are bound whole article, and especially the paragraphs to which to substantiate it. This I accordingly call upon you how that they had not the offensive character at- ment, I have no fear. That you may be able to make tributed to them, or that you might make suitable such an explanation of the way in which you were reparation, if they had. This you proposed doing misled in this matter, as may exculpate you from on the day your letter was dated. Having waited a against men who have done you no injury, and month, and having received no communication from whom you profess to regard as your friends, I most you, I am compelled to believe that none is to be sincerely hope. I hardly need say that the columns orthcoming, and to proceed upon that hypothesis. of this paper will be freely open to you for that pur-

> Your obedient servant, EDMUND QUINCY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document was sent to Congress at the usual time, and sent by telegraph over the country in less than no time. It has excited a good deal of condem nation on the part of the Whig presses. But we like it. It does credit to the consistency of the President. He stands his band well. There's nothing snivelling or sneaking about it. For our part we like him the better for it. He is a very fit Chief Magistrate for this great people, and this message is a very becoming utterance for him and them. The Whigs, especially, should have nothing to say, excepting that spendthrift portion of it, that are extravagant enough to keep consciences. Those foolish ones that have not learnt that such an equipage should always be laid down when they join a party, as an unnecessary luxury, may find fault with it, perhaps; but not the gentlemen or their upholders who voted for the 'act of Mexico' bill, upon whose

It is full of lies, to be sure; but then they are lies of a size and dignity commensurate with the great-I pass by the attempts here made-attempts disin-ness and destinies of this Mighty Republic. They genuous in the highest degree, if deliberate and in- are lies which do credit to the nation. None of your telligent, to confound the 'Disunion' and the 'Non- little mean ones, but lies on a great scale, and which distinct as Democracy and Temperance, or Unita- represent the national character. It is also marked rianism and Whiggery,-and to describe the former by the piety, which should ever distinguish our pulas a 'Fourth Party,' or a 'political' in contradis- lie documents. As soon as Mr. Polk has sat down to tinction from a 'moral' agitation; although the im- table and is just about to stick his knife and fork into putation of the grossest misrepresentation can only Mexico, he folds his hands and rolls up his eyes, and be avoided by the supposition of the extremest ig. says grace as follows:- 'No country has been so norance, on your part, of the matters whereof you much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper revundertake so authoritatively to affirm. It is the erence the manifestations of the Divine Protection ! charge contained in the last sentence, which I have Thus it appears that Mr. Polk, like Mrs. Polk, (ac.

votes the President very justly rests his assertion of

The Message, therefore, properly reflects the civil never accused of being Non-Resistants,) in conss- friends as a fair picture, 'in little,' of the mental quence of Mr. Rogers having refused to join in the complexion of this great people. Happy, indeed, Disunion' movement, and of his having changed is it for the bulk of our countrymen that Desdemoof the property of the Herald of Freedom against reversed in their case. If we should see the mind him. In other words, that we, while professing to of the American people in their visages, what a nation of blackamoors we should be! How would the other party, not upon the merits of the question, would the lists of voters be diminished! But, hap-

Such hard and arbitrary measure here

Armed in the proof of our white faces we can go on ' larruping our niggers,' and cutting our neighbor's throats, until we shall have annexed all Creation, and made the whole earth a nest for 'our Country's bird ' and its rotten eggs! We must say that we think Mr. Polk has done himself and his constituents credit by the portraiture he has here

MR. PALFREY AND MR. GIDDINGS.

We are happy to perceive from the detailed as count of the vote for Speaker that these two gentlemen remained firm to their purpose and refused surrounded, must be imagined. It was a Whig furnace, seven times heated, into which they were cast. voted for him. And at the third, he could not have been chosen without them, had not Mr. Levin, a cratic member from N. H., also, withheld his vote from the nominee of the Democrats; but, after the have been counted upon, and his vote was of the didate obviously stood no chance of success.

We are happy to learn that this contumacy the part of Mr. Palfrey has excited a strong feeling of indignation among the Cotton Whige, of Boston The apparition of an honest man, and not only honest but uncompromising-'justum et tenacem pro positi virum'-may well alarm them. A few more judgments, when deciding questions that deeply in- such spectres would drive them distraught. Such a man is not for their trust. And we may be sure enough in Cotton to turn him out, at the next elec tion. We understand that there is even now a talk of an Indignation Meeting in ' his own Middlesex !

The Utica Liberty Press, a Third Party (or more properly speaking, an Independent Democratic,) paper, says, the nomination of John P. Hale by the Liberty Party has seemed greatly to annoy three ticipate in the proceedings of a body thus circum asses of our fellow-citizens, viz: the Garrisonians, the Whig editors and the Liberty Leaguers; -and a good deal more about ' Garrisonians and Whige. Now we take it much unkindly that, if it be true that the Garrisonians have generally found fault with the nomination of Mr. Hale, (which we did not know before,) that our humble demonstrations of satisfaction should not have taken us out of that category of condemnation. So far from finding fault with the nomination of Mr. Hale, we expressed our great satisfaction at it, and congratulated the Third Party on having got at last a reputable candidate. We thought, then, and still think that the Party did the wisest thing it ever did in merging itself into Mr. Hale's party.

Became it, like the leaving it!'

As to Mr. Hale, himself, we have a high opinion of him, and think that he showed great cleverness in the way in which he sucked in ' the Birney party. It was done in a very workmanlike manner. He him credit. But some people are hard to please, ited and patriotic to yield, seem unlikely to termi where you will, there's no pleasing 'em !'-Q.

We have just received the first number of Mr. Douglass's new paper, the 'North Star,' published at Rochester, N. Y. It is a large and handsome sheet, exceedingly well printed and put together. Its principal editorial contents are the editor's intro duction to his readers, (which we shall copy in another place;) an address to the colored population; and a letter, extremely pointed and spirited, to Mr Clay, suggested by his late Lexington speech. Its literary and mechanical execution would do honor to any paper, new or old, anti-slavery or pro-slavery in the country. Mr. Douglass has our sincere good wishes for the highest degree of prosperity and usefulness in his new career. The bors in this as yet untried field, are certainly fall of romise of an answering harvest. We hope, as we believe, that it will not ' unbeseem the promise of its

Dr. M. R. Delany, late of the Pittsburg Mystery, (which, we believe, has been united with the North Star,) is associated with Mr. Douglass in the editorship of the new paper, and will bring a measure of oractical experience into the partnership which canot fail of being advantageous to its interests. Mr. readers from his connection formerly with the Liberator, and from his prominence in all efforts for the ymen, is the Publisher of the paper. His connecion with it will, if possible, increase the interest which will be felt, in this region, in the success of the undertaking. The Printer is Mr. John Dick, the on-of Mr. Thomas Dick, of London, who is known to our readers by his communications in our columns, as one of our most intelligent friends abroad. Mr. John Dick came to this country in the course of the last summer, and made a very favorable impression upon those who made his acquaintance here, during short sojourn among us. It must be a source of just satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Douglass in England, who supplied the means for his enterprise, that he has secured the services of this gentleman in

The next number of the North Star will be issued ear that the present state of the subscription list is encouraging, and trust that it will become all that its friends can desire. Subscriptions are received at this office .- Q.

ENGLISH REPLY TO THE UNITARIAN IN-VITATION-CHRISTIAN WORLD.

ly expostulates with the members of the American Unitarian Association for having elected a slaveholder as one of their Vice-Presidents.

The Christian World thinks that too much has been made of this matter of the slaveholding Vice-President, and proceeds to state the facts connected with his election. These facts we gave, some time Georgia slaveholder was a Vice-President, also; it does not allude to the fact that the Association, only last May, elected as its General Secretary a clergyman, resident in a slaveholding State, and who but recently had been (if he was not then) the owner (!) of a human being himself; nor does it refer to the fact that the Association, at the same time, refused to give any guarantee of its future course as to the an opinion as to what that course should be. Under these circumstances, indicative as they are of a very aluggish anti-slavery feeling in the A. U. Association as a body, it is hardly necessary for us to say that we differ from the World in its opinion that more has been made of this matter than was necessary. We are convinced that the difficulty is altogether

We add below the prefatory remarks, which ac ompanied the reply from England, as we find them in the Christian World :-

After anxious consideration, it has been thought sence of any formal superscription, it could hardly devolve upon any of our established Associations to undertake the responsibility of an answer. In hase circumstances, the following Reply having ious reception, transmitted to their friends in Bos-ion;—not without feelings of regret that unavoida de causes of delay have rendered it impracticable of forward it at an earlier period of the present

It may be added, that there is the more reason or this regret;—from the modification of some of the circumstances which first suggested it. The American Unitarian Association, named as a special bject of attraction in the invitation of their Boston

We can only hope that there may be good sense enough left among Mr. Palfrey's congituents, yet unsmothered of cotton-wool, to know that a man who is capable of standing by his ewn principles, will be the man most likely to maintain their own true interests. As was well remarked in State St. on it being said that Mr. Palfrey would never be elected again, 'The eaves of the manufactories reach a great way, but they do not quite cover all Middlesex.' He has auspicated his Congressional career well, and we hope that his future course will be such as will satisfy the augury of its commencement.—Q.

JOHN P. HALE AND THE TEIRD PARTY—

The Third And not this only,—but a full and emphatic denunciation of the system of slavery as in direct opposition to the law and will of God, entirely incompatible with the precepts and spirit of Christianity, and wholly at variance with a Christian profession, has been adopted by that Association at its annual meeting in this year. Such a declaration none can find to homo: and rejoice in. While, unhappilly, in the non-adoption of a resolution calculated to give it completion and consistency, that no person indecision if not a tendency to compromise on this great subject, so momentum to the interests of the We can only hope that there may be good sense friends, has anticipated the subscribers in the reey in that Association, there appears to be an decision if not a tendency to compromise on the great subject, so momentous to the interests of tworld and so trying to the spirit of the churches, ticipate in the proceedings of a body thus circum stanced, and who, in other respects, have sur ample cause to honor it for its zeal and look up

To our friends who are, or who may city, we would say that a sight of the original document would certainly be gratifying to them. It may be seen at the bookstore of Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington street .- M.

The approaching Annual Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society, the time and place of which are advertised in another column, will be an occasion of unusual interest and importance. Ou nation has nowbeen long engaged in awar of invasion as unjust in its origin, as profligate in its purposes. and as sanguinary in its operations as any war that ever was waged, and far exceeding all previous wars in the impudent hypocrisy of the pretences urged in its defence. The outraged Mexicans, ignorant of the Christian rule which requires men to suffer violence rather than commit it, too weak to oppose an made them the bob to his kite in a way that did effectual resistance to the invaders, and yet too spir-Like the flagellating drummer in Joe Miller, strike nate the war by submission. The President of the United States and his party will push hostilities as vigorously as possible, the Whigs will vote the neessary supplies, and peace seems unlikely to come except in the old Roman fashion, by the entire suc cess of the band of robbers and murderers now or-

to be as much cherished as his virtues by the Amer William C. Nell, favorably known to most of our ican people- In peace, prepare for war.' That excellent, but timid man, William Ladd, improved uphprovement and advancement of our colored coun-'In peace, prepare for peace.' But when war came, time, and was disposed to say of the soldier as the old temperance societies did of the drunkard-'Ephraim is joined to his idols ; let him alone.' But those who would follow Christ in the work of reform, are constantly seeing with clearer and clearer vision the truth that the evil-doer is never to be let alone. The greater the oppression, the more strenuous should be the efforts for deliverance; the greater the vice, the more assiduous the attempts at reformation. Where murdering for hire is a fashionable, profitable and honorable profession, there is the very place unsparingly to cry aloud-Thou shalt not kill! And when a people have been such fools as to allow their unprincipled rulers to make an unjust war in their name, and send them to fight it, and tax them to pay n the first Friday in January, and thenceforward it, then is the very time to show that folly and that regularly on every succeeding Friday. Its terms are If they are pricked in their consciences, and gnash their teeth with rage, that is an encouraging sign that the truth has taken effect. Did Peter and Paul become discouraged, and think it time to stop preaching, when the like happened to their hearers? The time of sin is the very time for faithful rebuke ; the

It is a good time also, when heavy burdens are We have this week given insertion to this docuent, which furnishes another evidence of the hon-teachers, who, from the high places of the synament, which furnishes another teachers, who, from the high places of the high conditions and conditions. It gogues have taught them that war is not sinful; will be recollected that an invitation was sent last that the butcher of men, women and children, may spring, by a few Unitarian ministers of Boston, to be a Christian; and that he who makes the art and British and Irish Unitarians generally, to attend the religious meetings annually held in this city the last true follower of that Savior who came not to destroy week in May. The present document is a reply to men's lives, but to save them. We have seen the that invitation on the part of the signers, viz. 62 religious press (so called) coolly detailing the slaugh? ministers and nearly fifteen hundred laymen. It is ter of hundreds of men, and the bombardment of couched in language of marked courtesy, but frankpapers shocked and indignant at the fact that Gener more tender-hearted than Jesus, will shrink from ince, in the Liberator, and the World's account of calling these clergymen wolves in sheep's clothing them is not materially different. But the World and 'children of the devil;' but if we place their teachings and their lives in contrast with those o tianity, cannot teach it, and therefore that the peo

There is especial need also at this season to pose the fallacy of the popular belief that our country has claims upon us of a higher and more imperslection of slaveholding officers, or even to express of that other pernicious error, the basis of our whole tive nature than those of morality and religion; and system of government, that the majority ought to rule, irrespective of the justice of its decisions.

The harvest is great. A work no less than the conversion of this great nation to Christianity demands the devotion of our hearts and hands to its accomplishment; and if the laborers are few, the greater the necessity that each should faithfully and fearlessly do his part.

During the absence of our brother Henry C Wright, who has been laboring most effectually in mother part of the vineyard, the Non-Resistance After anxious consideration, it has been thought that in pursuing the method adopted in the following document, the subscribers have availed themselves of the only course which was open to them to take. Though emanating from a few, the invision from our brethren in Boston was in terms attended to our body at large; while from the about the subscribers at the course of the cours aggression upon falsehood and sin which is one distinguishing characteristic of true Christianity. We must again have our agent in the field, testify of his net with an extensive approval among 'Their Brethren of a common faith in England and Scotand,' is now, with all good wishes for its propious reception, transmitted to their friends in Boston;—not without feelings of regret that we have not yet known him, provide largely for the distribution of newspapers and tracts by him and through other channels, and fon;—not without feelings of regret that we have not yet known him, provide largely for the distribution of newspapers and tracts by him and through other channels, and fon;—not without feelings of regret that we have not yet known him, provide largely for the distribution of newspapers. raise the funds which these operations will require Let no Non-Resistant think lightly of the benefit of mutual counsel and co-operation on this occasion let each man and each woman come prepared heart

Trade with California.— The bark Olga, Captai John C. Bell, recently cleared at Boston, for Cal fornia, with a cargo valued at \$26,400.

ganized as the American army.

Under these circumstances, what is to be done by

the haters of slavery and war, and the lovers of peace? Are they to give up their labors in despair, because there seems no prospect of present suc Shall they content themselves with 'a name to live.' like the torpid substance which calls itself the American Peace Society? Or shall they testify more earnestly than ever against the sins of their nation repeat their renunciation of its vicious principles and measures, and seek new occasions to preach to those who will hear it, the gospel of peace? The atheist may well despair; the worshippers of a partial, jeal-ous and vindictive Deity have reason to doubt; but those who believe in a God of justice and love, will feel assured of the ultimate triumph of right, will expect its speedier triumph for their faithful labors, and will regard the present prevalence of wrong only as an additional stimulus to obey that precept of their leader- Work while it is day." It was a saying of Washington-whose vices s

about to come upon the people in consequence ticular reprehension, and the clerical editors of those al Scott held a candle in a Mexican church, and that General Taylor used language corresponding in wickedness to the wickedness of his actions. Those who think it necessary to be milder than John, and Christ, it will plainly appear that they are at the very best, 'blind guides,' who, not knowing Chrisple are under no obligation to be their pupils.

ily to unite in a more emphatic testimony for Truth and Peace than we have ever yet given .- c. K. W.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERA The subscribers to the Liberator are aware than The subscribers to whom Mr. Garrison has entranged

the Committee to the paper, yielded last year, with hesitation and reluctance, to the argency of some of its warmest friends, and reduced its price. in the faith that its list would be thereby much in in the faith that its new at the time the change van creased. It was stated, at the time the change van made, that it was a mere experiment, and that if it made, that it was succeed, the former terms would be restored. Although a very considerable addition restored. Although a very list, during the put been made to the subscription rea, unring the pag year, it has not been sufficient to justify the contayear, it has not been summered. The subscriberary nance of the new transfer that from and after the la of January, 1848, the terms of the Liberator will be what they were previously to the commi be what they were previously to the commencement of this volume, -viz. Two dollars and fifty cents of this volume, wiz uf I we domais and any cents in advance, and three dollars after six months.

The Committee most earnestly hope, and most faithfully believe, that this change of price will produce no change in the substantial character of the subscription list. The friends of the Liberalor are persons who regard its support as a Primary Ani. Slavery duty, and who will readily consent to this Slavery duty, and will state a small, additional burden, for the purpose of puting its pecuniary affairs on an entirely easy footag. They will remember that the odd half dollar, whilit is but a small tax upon each subscriber, makes difference of nearly or quite a THOUSAND DOL LARS, in the receipts! This statement will indi cate to the Anti-Slavery public the importance of the proposed change, and we are sure will seem to it their cordial consent and ce-operation

FRANCIS JACKSON. ELLIS GRAY LORING. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK WENDELL PHILLIPS. Financial Committee

Boston, Dec. 1. 1847.

THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON. WILL OPEN OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, AT 10

o'clock. A. M. The exhibition vill be more varied and beautiful than on any former occasion, comprising every kind of Berlin-worsted, silk, cotton, beaded, braided, knil. ted, netted, tapestry and embroidered work. Draw. ings in every style, of the highest excellence, particularly in water-colors, and the new style called carseotype. One of Ullswater, the gift of Miss Pease, and another of Mount Blane, by Edward Noel, given by Lady Byron, with the beautiful ones by Miss Carpenter and Mr. Fripp, a distinguished Eaglish artist, are best worthy of attention. There are

also many fine engravings. The Book Table will be furnished with Dela Rue's letter and note paper, pfain and with initials, with corresponding envel opes. Bronzes of Mene's workmanship,-heads of Napoleon, Goethe and Schiller, hand of Vultaire, beautifully modelled birds and animals by the same artist. Splendid editions of French Classic and Modern Authors, illustrated with 100 engravings each. Children's French books. Gell's Pompeii,beautiful and rare. Becherelle's dictionaire univer-

Ocuvres de Massilon Legendes de Rubezahl Paris a table. Oeuvres Completes de P. J. de Beranger. Livres des Jeunes Filles. Traite Pratique d' Auscultation Derniers Jours de Pompeii. Le Monde tel qu'il sera. Nouveau Formulaire des Hopitaux. Entretiens de Village.

selle-a scarce and costly work.

Paul et Virginie. Les Nains Celebres. Mes Prisons-Silvio Pellico. Dictionaire National et Universelle-splendid edition, now out of print.

Fenelon Illustrated. Isabelle d' Angouleme. Bretagne. Zoologie. Sedillot---Medicine Operatoire.

Reines de France, &c. &c. &c. Splendid and valuable articles of papier mache of the latest fashion; Lyons woven silk pictures-socurate copies of Raphael and Guido. Every variety

foot, elbow, book and fauteuil. A very choice selection of Edinburgh, clas ported in trade. Baby's hoods, hats, bonnets, boots, gaiters, aprone, bibbs, richly braided cloaks and shawls, frocks, flannels and shoes. Ladies' aprons, cloaks, hoods, collars, neck-ties, spencers, polkas, cephalines, cuffs, bags, purses. Books, cases and cards of pressed flowers, plants and grapes. Botanical series of British Alge, mosses and lichens in books and mahogany cases, from Elizabeth Pease. Baby's own books; knitted quilts, sofa nets and window curtains; silk patchwork, table, piano, and sofa covers. Lamp-shades, port-bouquets, and sevres doyleys of periorated tisene, never before im ported. Port-chapeau en tete de cerf-an article of use and ornament for a hall of entrance. Statuettes, ink-stands, ring-stands of French porcelain. Urn stands, lamp-mats, dolls in hundreds, of every size price, material and costume. French toys,-the Basse cour; being an unexampled display of Parisian miniature, poultry, as natural as if alive.

The Hingham table will be supplied with a display of wooden ware of the best and newest kinds. The Lynn table with shoes, and varieties of beautiful workmanship. There will be a table of bolanic nedicinal preparations-of knitted woollens-of useful cotton clothing from Worcester, Mass .- a 10. freshment table-Ohio cheese-and oil paintings. Gilded and illuminated porcelain door-handles and plates, for boudoirs and drawing-rooms. Impalpable gloves and other works of the destitute Irish peasantry, purchased for their relief, and sent to the Bazuar in acknowledgment of American benevolene A fresh supply of rare autographs-very valuable old books-new music-beautiful screens-Fayal baskets - ladies' travelling bags - gentlemen's card cases-a choice selection of Canton goods-confections-night-caps-beautiful French dressing-gowncottage ornee, from the West-oil painting; (resi dence of O'Connell)-the homes of the poets, it etched doyleys. Model of the Eddystone Light,

THE LIBERTY BELL, containing articles from distinguished Southerners, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Follen, Mr. Douglass, he Count Holinski, Mr. Garrison, Mr. Quincy, Jones, Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, and other distinguished persons, will be published at the Book Table on the 21st. Every evening after the 21st, 22d and 23d, will be occupied by persons of distinguished eloquence, in the advocacy of the

M. W. CHAPMAN, E. L. FOLLEN, MARY MAY, ELIZA MERIAM, CAROLINE WESTON,

OF REFRESHMENTS. 20 The friends are earnestly entreated to send segui, cream, milk and eggs to W. W. Marjoram, 13 Mar-

shall street, who will make them into ice creams free of cost. This is very important. Donations of tea and coffee and all kinds of freshments are solicited for the sake of the cause.

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To JAMES HACOUTON, Dublin, Ireland. DEAR FRIEND:-Until within a few months, er heard, of the existence of the 'Sons of Tem-What I have learned of them from their antitutions and from other sources, has led me to that, however sincerely and honestly some tinh man, their organizations, or Divisions, as not join them, their organizations, or Divisions, as not yet are called, are hostile to the cause of Tempeand human freedom. How can they promo sast of Temperance when they exclude from r societies the very persons who most need the plying hand of social combination to enable them hetand temptation, and when none are allowed attend and to speak in their meetings except and who are initiated by some secret process, and are entitled to wear the Regalia, i. e. the robes Royalty? For none can join them but the per dy sound in body, and none can speak in their chings unless they have on the Royal Robe or Bridge, and then, they are silenced at once unless address the chairman of the meeting, and that the title of . Worthy Patriarch.' There must be mething rotten in the structure of any social comion which seeks to humbug men by titles and Regalia.' No meeting of any of their Societies in be held without the titles and the AREGALIA. proportion as these 'Sons of Temperance' seek dazzle and befool men's minds by this outward salar of titles and ' Regalia ' are we authorized to for that they, as Societies, are destitute of princiies and of regard for mankind.

By the following letters you will see how little bey regard the rights of their fellow men. A Tem-Society excluding men on account of their or Abolitionists are bound to shun these slaveolding combinations. It would seem that they are to keep Southern man-stealers in countence, rather than to promote the cause of Tempe see. Read the following letters and understand he real character of these combinations, called Sons of Temperance, but really proving themres to be the spawn of slave-breeders :-

PENNSBURY, Delaware, Nov. 20, 1647. STEEMED FRIEND:

make use of the present moment to make you anted with what took place at Centerville Hall the 17th inst. Perhaps it is unnecessary to give an account of the rise and progress of our So up to the present time, further than to say that J. Chandler was elected . W P. (Worthy Pah.) and I was elected ' W. A.' (Worthy Assis-I believe.) Our other officers were chosen, and plied to he Grand Division of Delaware for a ter (!!) The evening arrived that we were to or Charter and be inducted into office. I. est others, attended, and there was quite a -say forty or upwards; some from Wilmingand many from the neighboring divisions of the en, had arrived, and, while waiting for the al officer from Wilmington with the . Reis, &c. to arrive, I requested the ' W. P.' (Wor-Patriarch) to call the meeting to order, as I had tion to propose; and I did not wish to disturb proceedings at an improper time.

order being restored, I stated, that I felt uneasy my present position; that a question had preed itself to my mind whether I could, as an tionist, consistently unite with them. I said some of them might suppose that I was going far in believing in the universal brotherhood of that God Almighty made us all, and that never I found one, bearing the image of his ser, no matter for country, clime or color, we a right, may it was our duty, to respect him as a n and a brother; and that I considered all those do otherwise to be offering a great insult to the ly, and that it was my opinion that they would have to answer for their conduct towards their at brother. But the question I wished to ask is this: Whether they would refuse to accept a her on account of the color of his skin? I them that I had examined their constitution by-laws, and I found nothing there to forbid it; I was informed, by a gentleman present, that it been done in some of the Eastern States; and is part he had no objections; but I wished to w what this Society would do, that I might act rstandingly. After I had done speaking, the thy Patriarch said that he thought himself as ed an abolitionist as I was. It was true, he said, ere was nothing in the Constitution and by-laws event it; but the subject had been before the Division, and they had decided that no colormen should be admitted into any division in State of Delaware, under a penalty of dismemship; and that they would no longer be considersan auxiliary to said Grand Division. And he ther said, should we consent to do so, it would the means of breaking up our association. After had done, I replied, if that were their principle, ey were willing to sacrifice humanity upon the ar of their association, the sooner they were broasp the better; and for my own part, much as I the cause of Temperance, I could not unite

At this stage of the discussion, a gentleman got in the meeting who was a stranger to me, and enertained the audience with a speech for about ten afteen minutes, filled up with the fashionable proavery slang of the day. Among his remarks, he her a picture of the American Church. He said hat Africans were generally considered as an infeface, and were treated as such, and that any can that had ever been in a Church might see that there were seats set apart for them, and that were not treated as equals, and I believe went of fit as to say that they ought not to be even in the urch. After he had done, I replied that he had the a very gloomy picture of the Church; and I th sorry he could do no better ; but, said I, what and of a Church must that be where they meet in munion together at the same table, and, at the y are making merchandise of each that I and that it was my opinion that the Church nabody, if they had the power, would step into tren and chattelize the saints. Perhaps these ere not the exact words, but the substance was the

At this moment, the 'W. R. S.,' (what pompous de do these letters stand for? Worthy Recording "dary!) of our division, sprung to his feet, and ned a member of our division to be elected in place. But he was interrupted by the Worthy farch, and desired not to be too hasty, but to the me time to reflect. I might yet recent and hea useful member. Nay, said I, I have decided. up the vacancy with some one who can conscistely act. For my part, I cannot. I then adiced towards the door, and left them.

The is the substance, as near as I can recollect. may make such use of this letter and my name, 4 Jou see proper; and believe me to be,

Your friend and fellow-laborer,

H.C. Wright. ALLAN AGERW.

Hawarrow, Penn., 11th Me. 21st, 1847. DIAR FRIEND :

asten to detail the facts of a case which has is occurred in this place, exhibiting the exclusive regards complexion.

respectable colored man, by the name of Wil an H. Reynolds, expressed a desire to become fied to the 'Indian Spring Division' in this place to the proposed by a member at the last meeting the division, held on the evening of the last 6th is, the 19th. The result was, that he received a

direct refusal, with the information that no vote, as TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERATOR, is usual on such occasions, had been taken : for the ESPECIALLY THE DELINQUENT ONES. is usual an such occasions, had been taken ; for the reason that the 'GRAND division of the State,' from which this divison received its character, (!!) had DECREED that no colored person should b admitted as a member. Such are the facts, as I re ceived them from the man himself, against whom no objections have been offered, except that of complexion. And this appears to be the character o

the order as it exists in Pennsylvania.

The following circumstances, which have just occurred in the village of Centreville, in Delaware, will not place the Institution in that State in any more favorable light in the view of the friends o equality :- Allan Agnew, a tried and true friend of the Temperance cause, in that State, had, in compa ny with others, applied for a charter for a Division be instituted in the above named village; and had, in anticipation, been proposed to fill one of the highest offices. The charter had been received, and at the opening of the division, he desired to know whether persons of color would be admitted, and advocated the measure at some length. The result was a commotion and great excitement, attended with threats of violence, during which his name, as an officer, was reconsidered and withdrawn, and have none of either. another person appointed in his place. It is needless to say that he was answered negatively by the division, and his proposition rejected; and, it is said by their members, that, not only do they now refuse admit Allan Agnew to that or any other division in the State-simply because he has been so true to the principles of equality, as to endeavor to sustain them in an association, the avowed purpose of which is the redemption of men. All the foregoing facts in relation to friend Agnes

have been repeatedly divulged by members of the Order, who were present on the occasion. Thine in the truth, Josuva L. Fussell.

H. C. Wright.

A Constitution and Rules of Order of one of these Divisions of the Sons of Temperance' is before me. One provision is, that 'no person shall be admitted into this division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from cessary to ensure an immediate attention to this resupport.' What sort of a moral character have those all arrears .- Q. who refuse to associate with a fellow-being, in the cause of Temperance, because of the complexion much like a babbling drunkard rolling in the gutter will cheerfully acquiesce in this arrangement. and boasting of his respectability.

Then another order is, that 'should any member, during the meetings of this division, use profane Standard" of last week says that a letter has been language, refuse to obey the commands of the Wor- received in New York, from Port-au-Prince, anthy Patriarch, or act disrespectfully towards an offi. nouncing the safe arrival at that place of Da Rocha cer or member, he shall be expelled.' A colored and Da Costa, the young Brazilian Slaves who, it man, of unexceptionable character and qualifications will be recollected, effected their escape from one of the New York city prisons, and sailed from this port for membership, comes to the Worthy Patriarch,whose behests every member is bound to obey, whatever they may chance to be, -and says, 'Please, Mr. Worthy, can I become a member?' ' No, says ual well-being .- M. the Worthy. 'Why?' asks the humble suppliant at the footstool of the Worthy Patriarch. made you black, answers the Worthy. 'If God had not made you black, you could join us.' ' But, Mr. Worthy,' says the suppliant, 'Am I to blame for the EL MAY, JR. color of my skin?' 'No,' answers the Worthy Patriarch, 'it is all God's fault that you are black. If He had wished us, pure and immaculate Sons of Temperance, to love and respect you, and associate with you He had no hosing the Almighty thinks that the Most Worthy 'Sons of Temperance' are going to receive you to their fellowship, He is greatly mistaken. WE DON'T ADMIT NIGGERS here. Go tell your Maker so, and lay the blame upon him, not upon us.

Such is the reception given by the Sons of Temphemy against the Holy One. Then, they talk of expelling members for using profane language !! They have no objections to the most profane and light. blasphemous actions, but affect to be horrified at ' profane language' !

Worthy Patriarch, the Worthy Assistant, the Wor- one, of the Cry from the Condemned Cell, read, thy Secretary, and all their WORTHY Sons, may by doing the foulest injustice to their fellow-beings; but let a member refuse to obey the commands of moral saws.'

Then, 'No member shall be permitted to speak or a constitution,' read ' produced a contribution.'-m.

all connection with a social combination that thus rejects all fellowship with their fellow-beings because God made them black, and which binds its members to implicit obedience to the commands of their WORTHY Patriarch, and which merges the individual man in the organization. Man is nothing in that Society. The most worthy Order of most worthy Sons of a most 'Worthy Patriarch,' with its titles and regalia, is every thing. How long abolitionists and tectotallers will be duped by this most worth. to heaven in a Jim Crow Pew, and she will have a Jim Crow mansion for them in her New Jerusalem above-if she can get any one to build it. But in their Temperance Heaven these worthy Sons of a A WILL SET ASIDE.—The will of the late Mr. their colored brethren.

Dear friend, you will excuse my writing this to

By sustaining the prejudice against color it is, like

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, November 30th, 1847, at 21 Cornhill, Boston, the following was vo-

Whereas, in conformity with our usual custom as

decision of this Committee.

W. L. GARRISON, Pres't. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Sec'y.

When Mr. Garrison was in England, last year, at much earlier period in the year than this, we were obliged to recall to the recollection of those of the bscribers who were in arrear, the good old maxim that 'short accounts make long friends.' At that time our hint was sufficient. It was taken in good part,-and the remittances which came forwar put every thing on velvet again. We are requested on behalf of the financial committee, again to request all of our subscribers to examine themselves and their accounts, and see whether or no they have paid their subscription for this current year. It they have not, they are informed that the amount is wanted forthwith, and are earnestly requested to remit it at once. We particularly beg, that none will wait, with the intention of settling for this year and the next, until after the next year opens. It is desirable on all accounts, -on our subscribers', as well as our own,-that each volume should pay for tself as it goes along.

We do not believe that any paper, in proportion to its circulation, has a better subscription list than the Liberator,-less bad pay and slack pay. It should When its subscribers are as prompt as they should be, especially in view of the great work to which the Liberator is devoted, and of the little assistance for which it can look from any except such as themselves, the machinery works en to admit persons of color, but also do they refuse to sily and satisfactorily. Each subscriber should feel it to be his reasonable service to promote this com fortable state of things by prompt and regular pay ments. It is quite natural that the subscribers should feel less interest in the paper, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have kept the editor so long from them. But, inasmuch as the services of all the friends engaged in carrying it on during that absence, are wholly gratuitous, we feel that we have a right to say that it should make no difference is the prompt settlement of the outstand ing accounts. When we say that Mr. Garrison has no resource for the support of his family, excepting the income of his paper, and, farther, that his expen ses cannot be less than usual in consequence of his illness, we are sure that we have said all that is neearning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of minder, and to secure the immediate liquidation of

Non-RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY .- In the last num ber of the ' Practical Christian,' we perceive that the which his God gave him? What act more clearly anniversary is advertized to be held in Boston or demonstrates an impure and malignant heart, and an Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d inst immoral character, than this? These ' Sons of Tem- There has been a misunderstanding in calling the perance' perpetrate the grossest blasphemy against meeting; and as the hall (in the Tremont Temple) God, and the meanest and most unjust outrages has been engaged for THURSDAY and FRIDAY, upon men, and then pretend that they are too the 23d and 24th inst., those who intend to be prespure to admit any to their fellowship except those ent are requested to be governed by the notice in who 'possess a good moral character'! This sounds the Liberator. We are sure our Hopedale friends

> THE BRAZILIAN SLAVES. The "Antislaver to Hayti. They appear to have fallen among friends, who are taking care of their physical and intellect-

MEETING IN CONCORD. An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held in Concont

(Mass.,) on Sunday, Dec. 26th, which will, probably, be addressed by PARKER PILLSBURY and SAMU-

NORTH BRIDGEWATER-NOTICE An Anti Slavery Meeting will be held in North BRIDGEWATER, on Sunday, Dec. 19, (morning, af-PARKER PILLSBURY and SAMUEL MAY, Ja., agents

of the Mass. A. S. Society. WORCESTER AND VICINITY - NOTICE. We would call the attention of friends in the above neighborhood to the meeting to be held in Worcerter, to-morrow and Sunday, by HESRY C. WRIGHT and STEPHEN S. FOSTER. The whole perance to colored people, and such is their foul blas- subject of the existing mean and wicked war against Mexico, and its connection with the interests of the slave-traders of this Union will be brought to

CORRECTIONS. Several typographical errors, in Then let any member 'refuse to obey the com- last week's paper, require correction. The name of mands' (yes, 'COMMANDS' is the word) of the WORTHY Patriarch,' and he is expelled. The ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D. In the last stanza but

' Think what her sufferings will have been.' pour contempt upon God, and violate his commands, Maxims, read 'not mere scraps for copy books or

the Worthy Patriarch, and out of the Worthy Or-

wote, unless clothed in suitable REGALIA.' So says another Order of these Most Worthy Sons of a Most Worthy Patriarch.

For many cogent reasons, every well-wisher to the cause of Temperance, and every friend of the enslaved millions of this misnamed Republic—every friend of Humanity and Christianity, should shun all connection with a social combination that the

and regalia, is every thing. How long abolitionists and tectotallers will be duped by this most worthy humbug, I know not; but it only follows in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor, that most reverend and holy humbug, the AMERICAN CHURCH. These worthy Sons of the worthy patriarch are the legitimate offspring of Holy Mother Church; and the Holy Mother carries her children to heaven in a Jim Crow Pew, and she will have a piece of timber, not more than four feet long. pieces of timber, not more than four feet long.
[The Stephen Whitney sailed from New York on Monday, Oct. 18th.]

their Temperance Heaven these worthy Sons of a worthy patriarch are to have no mansion at all for their colored brethren.

Dear friend, you will excuse my writing this to you through the Liberator. I want you to know how the Temperance cause is being managed here, how the Temperance cause is being managed here. By anataining the prejudice against color it is, like the state of th

Affectionately yours,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Will in Maryland, though of itself, it seems hardly sufficient ground for assuming Insanity. On the other hand, when a man is making up his final accounts, it is not strange that he should think of some atonement to his slaves, especially if he feels himself indebted to their labor for 'his lands and other property.—Albany Evening Journal other property .- Albany Evening Journal.

GOOD REPLY.- 'If we are to live after death Good Reply.— If we are to five aner death, why don't we have some knowledge of it?' said a skeptic to a clergyman. 'Why didn't you have some knowledge of this world before you came into it?' was the caustic reply.

Whereas, in conformity with our usual custom as to auxiliary societies, there appeared in the Standard of last week a report of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, in which we notice sentiments showing the auxiliaryship to be merely nominal, and which have no right to poblication in the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, therefore, Voted, That the editor of the Standard be requested to act on such occasions in future, upon the principle that the auxiliaryship of a society does not necessarily entitle its documents to publication, but they, like other contributions, are to be submitted to his discretion, and in case of doubt, to the decision of this Committee. 'clergyman' exhibit his ears in this style? or an editor either, hy copying such nonsense without remark?—Herkimer Freeman.

THE LIBERATOR.

British mail steamer Britannia, Captain William Harrison, left Liverpool Nov. 19, and was telegraphed at Boston at 1-4 past 2 P. M., Dec. 8, having been 19 days on the passage, including the stop at Halifax, where she leaves the Canada as well as those for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. By this arrival we have London and Liverpool papers to the day of sailing, fifteen days later than our advices by

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The European times of the 19th ult. says—
"It is satisfactory to state that the interval which has p since the departure of the steamship Acadia, has been one of far less excitement than we have had to describe for some time. Numerous failures of mercantile houses, and a heavy list of bankrupts both in England and Scotland, still attest the deepseated mischief which has crept into our commercial system but, upon the whole, a very marked improvement in publi Since the fourth of the month, the state of comme

monetary affairs has so far improved that confidence is in some degree restored, and the general aspect of trade is more eccuraging than it has been for some time past.

The Liverpool Times, which we consider.

the following under the head of its "Second Edition," Nov. 19. 1 o'clock:-

"The general appearance of business here, up to this hour anything but encouraging. The reported failures of other firms, together with the present state of the money market, has added to the gloom which still hangs over all commercial tran-

The Imperial Parliament assembled yesterday at Westmi ster for the despatch of urgent and important affairs. Mr. S. Lefevre was again unanimously elected speaker; and the speech from the throne will be delivered by commission on the 23d instant, the interval being occupied in the preliminary forms of receiving the royal approbation of the speaker, swearing in the new members, and signing the parliamentary roll. It is be lieved that the subjects that will occupy the earliest attention of he new house will be the state of the country with regard to Sir R. Peel's currency bill of 1841, and the adoption of stringwit measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland.

Wreck of the Stephen Whitney. We are grieved to announce

that the splendid New York packet ship, Stephen Whitney, Captain Popman, was totally wrecked off Cape Clear, on the night of the 10th ult., and that 91 souls perished in the melanholy catastrophe, among whom is the captain. In 1844, the number of French foundlings supported at the expense of the state was 123,394, demanding an annual outlay

6.707.839f 13c, or 54f 6c a head. The Duke of Lucca has not only abdicated his sovereignty out sold his pictures to a rich Englishman, who, on receiving

The free trade society at Berlin has been dissolved. An Italian newspaper asserts that Napoleon's widow, the find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of Arch Duchess Maria Louisa of Parma, has been formally means, and the best economy in their expenditure, married at Vienna to the Count de Bambelles, one of her minalike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan

Ireland during the past formight continue to create serious alarm. The terrors of "Capt. Rock" and the murderous mandates of "Lady Clare" are carried out to a greater extent the same proportion. When the preliminary question than ever. A poor unoffensive widow named Ceros, was murdered in a field near her residence at Boherbee, near Borresleigh, county of Tippernay. A Major Mahon was shot dead mean to expend the money, which you require common. A poor man, named Michael Walsh, steward and care-taker to Charles O'Callaghan, Esq., of Ballynahinch, in and influencing the public mind on this primarily the county of Clare, was murdered on the high road near Fort important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promote

ple against the commission of crime, and admonishing them that those who harbor criminals and favor their evasion of jusas early a period us possible. The Evening Mail says, suspen- and prosperity at home; not in making the proposi-

ing. Those counties are daily becoming still more disorgan-ized; and crime mark the progress of the confederacy among

two sons. The mania of the county is a process in a luna-granous. The new immediately and process in a luna-tic asylum. Count Bresson has committed suicide; cut his be spent in Propagandism:—for we strike openly, He is best known in Europe as the agent in the Spanish mar-

Three cases of decided Asiatic cholera are said to have shown themselves on Sunday in the Faubourg St. Germain

ninistry and the diplomatic body. M. Pacheco has been destrengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, prived of the place of ambassador at Rome, and M. Mortinez and steel against calamity. It shall save them from de la Rosa has been appointed in his stead. M. Moreno Lopex, the ambassador at the Hague, has been dismissed to make
room for M. Bago. M. Ros de Olano has resigned his seat in
the cabinet, and his place of Minister of Public Instruction.—
General Narvaez offered the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, to Gen. Espartero, and Gen. Espartero declin accept the office. It is said that these changes had suddenly into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral batbeen found necessary for the preservation of the Narvaez cab-

Lislon. The ministerial crisis still continued, though on great cause of Christianity, of which its principles more than one occasion it appeared to have been terminated by the appointment of a liberal cabinet. Financial difficulties are as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or the main impediment, and that obstacle is on the increase, as houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an

SWITZERLAND .- All hope of avoiding a civil war in that country is at an end. The diet finally resolved, on the 8th different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into inst., to carry into execution, by force of arms, its decreas for insignificance. the abolition of the Sunderbund. The decree was notified by an elaborate manifesto. The 8th was the day appointed for the on this occasion, it is proposed to place troops of the diet to begin their operations on a grand scale; but already there are reports of trifling conflicts having taken place, and at least two officers have been killed.

ITALY .- Letters from Rome of the 28th of October state : very Society. There is no doubt now that the cardinal secretary of state has sent in his resignation, and Pius IX. has seemingly accepted it. Different cardinals are spoken of as his successor The appointment of M. Savelli to the post of governor of Rome has not given satisfaction. Accounts from Milan speak of the arrest of different persons of consideration, amongst others that of a highly respectable hanker."

Lettets from Neples of the 29th ult., state that the insurrec

tion at Calabria is entirely at an end.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest from Vera Cruz is to Nov. 21. The reported revolution in Guadalaxara in favor of Gomez Farias is given in the Arco Iris of the 19th. From Tebuacan, Nov. 1, Santa Anna sent a long document to the president, denying that he had resigned the presidency; and at the same time addressed another letter to the congress, entreating them to accept his resignation—both together amounting to a pronunciaments against the authority of the president, Pena y Pena.

It was rumored that a Mexican officer, liberated on parole

at the taking of Vera Cruz, was drilling 1500 of his country men at Orlzuba, a place which Gen. Butler designs to take

At Jalapa, Nov. 13, Thomas Menoscal, a guerilla captair arrested by Col. Wynkoop, cut his throat and died in the use. Two natural sons of Santa Anna had also been rested by Col. Wynkoop. It was believed at Jalapa on the 15th that the Congress at Queretaro wished to make peace, but the governors, who were in waiting on the Congress, oppose it. The Picayune's Jalapa letter says—

"Information has been received here of a large quantity of powder and ammunition being snuggled into this country from the United States, and that one hundred mule loads passed through this city not long since from the port of San Carlos. The supply was furnished by a house in New Orleans, and negotiated for by one Carvajal, a commissioner deputed by the Mexican government for that purpose,"

Crutchett's Gas Light at the Capitol .- The Union, after describing the beautiful and successful arrangements made by Mr. Crutchett for illuminating the interior of the Capitol at Washington, thus remarks in regard to the great lastern on the outside of the dome:

THE FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY are entered to strip the woods of the running evergreen BEFORE THE SNOW COVERS IT. The quantity needed could be bought for about \$200 dollars.

The abolitionists are entreated to save this same by



THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. TO BE HELD IN BOSTON.

During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8. The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteenth

National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their unde-taking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of public morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it the pictures, paid the purchase money to two agents, who absconded to America. sent of the majority of the whole people. This obtained, the work is done; for the willing can readily or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persua on the same evening near Strokestown, in the county of Ros- our help to raise?' -our answer is, ' it shall be spent are several other murders recorded.

The government has issued a proclamation warning the peothe love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in tice, are, in the eyes of the law, criminals themselves, and will save them that painful and hazardous experiment by hereafter be dealt with accordingly. We have reason to be-lieve that an arms act, of an extremely stringent character, is in course of preparation, and will be laid before parliament at sion of the habeas corpus act is the only measure adequate to tion so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this The accounts from Limerick and Clare are again dishearten-wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of nation-

This money will, in short, be spent neither in com the peasantry.

Count Mortier, French ambassador at Turin, on Sunday, atpensation, colonization, nor political partizanship; tempted, in a fit of insanity, to assassinate his daughter and his two sons. The mania of the Count, it appears, is that of partial pa throat; he was ambassador to the king of the Two Sicilies.— boldly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymes This is the first time the Asiatic cholera has shown itself.

Spain.—Some important changes have taken place in the fering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall ned to their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy dom of a race. Its consulations are proportionate to PORTUGAL .- The latest accounts are to the 9th Nov. from its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the 15,000 sovereigns were prepared for shipment by this packet.

The queen was delivered of a prince on the 4th.

hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operat

\$10,000

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

HELEN E. GARRISON,

ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS,

MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. SARAH BLAKE SHAW. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, LOUISA LORING, CATHERINE SARGENT, CAROLINE WESTON. HANNAH TUFTS, MARY YOUNG, ELIZA F. MERIAM, MARY WILLEY, CAROLINGS. WILLIAMS, SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, ABBY SOUTHWICK, MARIA LOWELL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET T. WHITE, HARRIET B. HALL, HARRIET M. JACKSON, ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

8 8 8 8 8 THE BAZAAR!!

THE FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY are en tity needed could be bought for about \$200 dollars. The abolitionists are entreated to save this sum by "Lastly, we notice the lantern, one hundred feet above the dome of the Capitol, which has been fully tested and in operation several nights of unpropitious weather. It lights on not only the public grounds inside of the railing, (about thirty acres) but extends and is of great public benefit a mile from its centre, or two miles in diameter. Many of our neighbors in Georgetown and Alexandria find some fault in consequence of its inability to light them op, although it is a beautiful object for many miles from any point, and emphatically is entitled to the name some have given it, of 'Tue National Lantern,'"

and will be indispensably needed at the same time (in order to finish seasonably), as there are parts of arches i. e. 42; and if each friend will come furnished with a bammer and a paper of large sized tack nails, much time will be saved and all confusion will be spared.

THE REFRESHMENT TABLE, which has been so important a means of former success, depends entirely on the liberality of friends, and supplies of every kind are asked in all confidence of every promoter of the cause. Milk, sugar, cream-and eggs, for the icacreams, apples, cold meats of every kind, cake, bread, tea, coffee, [ready for making] butter, cheese, and every kind of produce will be most acceptable, because profitable to the cause.

A simple table will be prepared for the ladies whose attendance is indispensable as saleswomen, and whose homes are distant from the ball; and for this the managers solicit supplies for the cause's

THE BAZAAR! ____ To the friends of the Cause, who wish to help in the decoration of Faneuil Hall for the Bazaar.

Great quantities of the 'running pine' (as it is called in some places) will be needed. Many dozens of barrels full of it will not be too much. It need not be made up into wreaths, as we are promised much help on the floor of the Hall, in preparing and decorating. Only give us the raw material abundance, that we may not be obliged to expend the hard-earned funds of the occasion in paying bills af ter it is over.

The savin, or red cedar, is to be the basis of the evergreen material. Friends having it in their power to supply one or several loads of the 'savin brush' are entreated to communicate immediately with the Committee, as also those who can furnish the running pine.

Ladies intending to come to town to superintend the sale of their own goods, and who have no friends residing in town, are requested to communicate their intention to the Committee, that we may do al! in our power towards their hospitable reception.

M. W. CHAPMAN, For the Committee

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-ENG & LAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the New-England Non-Resistance Society are notified, that the annual meeting of this Society will be held in Boston, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 23d and 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. They are earnestly requested to attend, as it is believed the occasion will be one of deep interest. The meeting will be held on the lower floor of the TREMONT TEMPLE.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY! A quarterly meeting of the 'Piymouth County (Old Colony,) A. S. Society,' will be holden in the Free Church (Town Hall) in Abington, on the first Saturday and Sanday in January, 1848, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing through each day and

We trust the friends of the Society will assemble in round and goodly numbers. We invite, also, the apologist, the indifferent, and the enslaver, to meet with us and take part in our deliberations. An interesting meeting is anticipated, as Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury and others will be present.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'y.

S. Abington, Dec. 10, 1847.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below, as follows:—
Stoughton, Friday, Dec. 17.
N. Bridgewater, Sunday, Dec. 19.
Ashland, Tuesday, Dec. 21.
Framingham, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—
Lowell, Saturday evening and Sunday Dec. 18 and 19.
Billerica, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 21.
Woburn, Wednesday evening, Dec. 22.

HENRY C. WRIGHT AND S. S. FOSTER Will hold meetings in Worcester, on Saturday and Sanday, Dec. 18 and 19, with reference to the subjects of SLAVERY and WAR.

The friends in this place and in the neighboring towns will not fail to give him full audiences.

NOTICE. J PRINCE will, by particular request, repeat is lecture in review of the late Universalist Convention at Cambridgeport, in the Universalist Meeting-House in Daviers New Mills, next Sunday evening, Dec. 19, at six o'clock.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity—consumptives—is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and conferentates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season cradicates the dis-eases for which it is recommended. We cut the following from the Bellows Falls Ga-

zette of January, 1846 WISTAR'S BALSAM. - Notwithstanding our aversion to puffing, as many do, everything that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favorable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam, in cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

SIX MONTHS AT GRAEFFENBURGH. THIS highly interesting work of HENRY C WRIGHT may be obtained at this officer Price ONE DOLLAR. Dec. 10, 1847.

NEW BOOKS!

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathanier P. Rogers. Price \$1. The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery; COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised a

improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Danvers-\$1.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.-50

Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh—25 cents.

Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant—

\$2,50. Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art,

For sale by BELA MARSH, 3m No. 25 Cornhill.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL WILSON, 14 Brattle street, having being be

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.,

DENTIST, 238, WASHINGTON STREET, . . BOSTON All operations warranted.

A DISCOURSE delivered before the Derby Mandemy at Hingham, May 19, 1847, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelpha. For sale at 2 Cornhill; price 6 1-4 cents. July 30

SONG OF THE WATER DRINKER. Oh! water for me! bright water for me, And wine for the tremulous debauchee! It cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain, It maketh the faint one strong again; It comes o'er the sense, like a breeze from the sea, All freshness, like infant purity; Oh! water, bright water for me, for me! Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!

Fill to the brim! fill, fill to the brim, Let the flowing chrystal kiss the rim For my hand is steady, my eye is true, For I, like the flowers, drink naught but dew Oh! water, bright water's a mine of wealth, And the ores it yieldeth are vigor and health. So water, pure water for me, for me! And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim: again to the brim! For water strengtheneth life and limb To the days of the aged it addeth length, To the might of the strong it addeth strength, It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight, Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light ! So water, I will drink nought but thee, Thou parent of health and energy !

When o'er the hills like a gladsome bride, Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride, And, leading a band of laughing hours, Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers; Oh! cheerily then my voice is heard Mingling with that of the soaring bird, Who flingeth abroad his matin loud, As he freshens his wing in the cold, grey cloud.

But when evening has quitted her sheltering yew, Drowsily flying and weaving anew Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea, How gently, O sleep, fall thy poppies on me For I drink water, pure, cold, and bright, So hurrah! for thee, Water! hurrah, hurrah! Thou art silver and gold, thou art riband and star! Hurrah! for bright water! hurrah, hurrah!

From the Christian World. THE MOHAMMEDAN SAINTS. VERSIFIED FROM THOLUCK'S 'MYSTICIAN OF

> Rabia, sick upon her bed, By two saints was visited. Holy Malik, Hassan wise;

Men of mark in Moslem eyes. Hassan says- Whose prayer is pure, Will God's chastisements endure.

Malik, from a deeper sense, Uttered his experience-

· He who loves his Master's choice, Will in chastisement rejoice.

Rabia saw some selfish will In their maxims lingering still, And replied- O men of grace

He who sees his Master's face, VIII. · Will not in his prayer recall

That he is chastised at all ! HYMN.

When shall, O Lord, this sorrow end,

BY T. W. HIGGINSON OF NEWBURYPORT. The land our fathers left to us, Is foul with hateful sin,

And hope and joy begin? What good, though growing might and wealth Shall stretch from shore to shore, If thus the fatal poison taint Be only spread the more?

Wipe out, O God, the nation's sin, Then swell the nation's power; But build not high our yearning hopes To wither in an hour.

No outward show, nor fancied strength, From Thy stern justice saves : There is no Liberty for them

Who make their brethren slaves. PRESS ONWARD.

Onward! Will ye stop and ponder, While the minutes pass ve by? Will ye mid your dreamings wander While the hours just breathe and die ?

He whose arder brightly burneth With a purpose true and strong, In the end a laurel earneth Nobler than the highest song. Onward! in a bold reliance

On the strength ye have within ; Bid your foes a stern defiance, And their homage ye shall win.

Life is note time for dreaming-Standing still or asking when-Mere resolves or wordy reeming-Duty calls for earnest men! Do ye cringe at shadows fleeting

Like a sun-concealing cloud? Give them all a silent greeting, But be never by them bowed Onward! though the steep ascending Makes the labor long and hard; Sweeter far will be the blending, Joy with after-toils' reward.

They who idly stand and tremble, Thinking dangers fill the way, Bid the tyrant foes assemble In their terror-born array.

Doubting ever makes us weaker-Fears make coward hearts for ave-But the true and earnest seeker Knows no vielding but to die.

He who yields is base and craven-Nothing worth in strife and toil-But the firm shall reach their haven, Proudly bearing off the spoil.

So our duty e'er should find us-So our trials should be met-While the true and lofty bind us Like a lock unmoving set.

Gird ye, then, with bold endeavor-Press ye onward while ye may-Keeping Trust and Hope forever Angel-guardians by the way.

PIUS IX.

BY FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER 'It may be that the stone which thou art heaving From off the people's neck shall fall and crush thee It may be that the sudden flood shall push thee From off the rock, whence, prophet-like, believing In God's great future, thou dost set it free! Yet heave it, heave it heaven-high, nor fear To be overwhelmed in the first wild career Of those long-prisoned tides of liberty; That stone which thou has lifted from the heart Of a whole nation, shall become to thee A glorious monument, such as no art E'er piled above a mortal memory: Falling beneath it, thou shalt have a tomb That shall make low the loftiest dome in Rome.

REFORMATORY.

EXTRACT FROM THE SERMON Preached on Thanksgiving Day, in the Church of the Messiah, Syracuse, N. Y.
BY SAMUEL J. MAY.

Psalm ii. verse 11th .- Rejoice with trembling.

Until within a few years, it was taken for granted, that we, in this country, were in no danger of becoming a warlike people. The policy of a republic, it was said, must needs be peaceful. Then we have territory enough for a long while, within our original borders; and in the west there is a spacious continent, stretching to the Pacific ocean, of which we may take possession as rapidly as we please I but which we cannot fully people and occupy in the course of centuries to come. We can therefore, (it was urged) have no inducement to wage a war of conquest on this side of the Globe; and we are so far removed from the other exhibitions have always been a conspicuous part of the show, on all our national festivals, and other

too much of it has been and is the history of wars, the biographies of warriors, & flashy novels, in which military adventure is the principal source of interest. These influences have conspired to awaken and keep alive that spirit in the bosoms of our people, which is too easily blown into a rage for warlike exploits.

More than all, the religion of our country has favored the military. Too many of the professed arry, waged without sufficient cause, for a most unworthy nursone; the refere therefore

favored the military. Too many of the professed ministers of the Prince of Peace have baptized ministers of the Frince of Feace with their prayers, the abomination of desolation' with their prayers, and have never explicitly condemned war. A few borne a noble testimony against the savage custom. But the body of every religious denomination, (excepting the Quakers) bave uniformly size. tom. But the body of every religious denomina-tion, (excepting the Quakers) have uniformly given their countenance to war. The utter inconsisten-self, body and soul, in the will of certain human their countenance to war. The utter inconsistency between fighting and the christian spirit, has not been faithfully pointed out, if indeed it has been clearly seen by many of our teachers of re-ligion.—The fact that a man was a soldier has never been known to prevent his acceptance into any church as a christian, (excepting the Quaker;) and not a few parents, accounted followers of Christ, have been eager to get their sons educated at West Point, or to obtain appointments for them in the army or navy, where their special duy would be to learn, and then hold themselves in readiness, at any time when called upon, to practise the horrid arts of human butchery.

Thus while we have been hearing from our wise and prudent men, that there could be no induceher true policy must be a pacific one—no pains, certainly no adequate pains have been taken, to fix the peaceful principles of the Gospel in the heart of the people. But on the contrary, as we have seen, precisely those measures have been pursued, which would prepare them to become intoxicated with military glory, whenever an occa-sion should offer for the display of warlike ex-

Alas! such an occasion has at length presented itself; or rather I should say, such an occasion has been forced upon us, by the indecent haste, in the presence of their commander. 'Young ger the unconstitutional assumption of the weak man, who is unfortunately our President,—and by the want of principle or firmness in the numbers of want of principle or firmness in the numbers of the man and the sense, and to do the deeds befitting them, that a man sells himself when he begins a soldier.

Mexico all unnecessary, unrighteous, atrocious as it is) been met by our people? As might have places. He cannot put off and resume his been met by our people? As might nave been expected, when we consider how they were educated. Every where promptly. In many of the states with enthusiasm. The requisition of the Executive upon the several members of the Union, for their quota of troops, has been granted at once. And an emulation (baptized by our editors and an emulation (baptized by our editors and to see of course that some men should become solute of forume that some men should become solute of forume that some men should become solute. And an emulation (baptized by our editors and orators, generous, noble, magnaminous) has aniorators, generous, noble, magnaminous that soldiers should obey their commanders rather than God; yes, yield implicit, prompt, unquestioning obedience to the orders of that those officers and men, who disapprove of the

community of unsound principles of action, is more to be deprecated than any pecuniary losses, or than pestilence or famine—then have we reason this day to rejoice with trembling, for though exempted from the less, we are beset on every hand by the greater evil. We find principles passing current in every day discussions on this war—circulating through our periodicals from the penny newspaper to the stately quarterly (not excepting some that would be thought devoted to religion, and hear principles inculcated by the most honored men of our country, that are extremely false, if there be any truth in the morality of the Gospel. Indeed what we see with our eyes, and hear with our ears in this evil day, abundantly confirms the Indeed what we see with our eyes, and hear with our ears in this evil day, abundantly confirms the declaration 'that war operates as a temporary repeal of all the laws of God—the laws of truth, peal of all the laws of God—the laws of truth, a justice and mercy.' Men are applauded and exalted for doing in war, what they would be condemned, imprisoned, at not capitally punished, for doing in time of peace. Yet the deeds are the same—the passions that prompt to them must be similar; the consequences to the sufferers are alike dreadful. And I demand what authority my country to the merciful, the peace-makers alone? And is the glory of our arms worth the price? Pause a motor of the country, for the glory of our arms, to be conditioned by trampling under our feet, in the gore and mire of the battle-field, those crowns of eternal glory that are promised to the meck, the merciful, the peace-makers alone? And is the glory of our arms worth the price? Pause a motrymen have for applauding the same deeds in one glory of our arms worth the price? Pause a mo case, that they would execrate in the other? What authority have we for calling evil good; and good evil? Surely a man commits as great a wrong in the sight of God, who murders his fellow being on the battle field, as if he murdered him on any other field; just as great a wrong when he fires the house of an enemy, as when he applies the torch to that of a neighbor; just as great a wrong if he helps to pillage the inhabitants, and ravish the women, of a town in Mexico, as if he should do, or countenance the same deeds in any town of New York.

And we shall find, when our soldiers return to our And we shall find, when our soldiers return to our midst again, that many of them will forget the gone there. Every step it has taken in this wai distinction we have presumed to make.

Such a distinction finds no warrant in the Gospel. It is taught by heathen moralists. It receives some support from Moses; but is utterly at variance with the precepts of Curist. And nover until the moral principles, which Jesus taught, are received and obeyed by us, can it with truth be said, that we are a Christian nation. Not by any scholastic theories respecting the nature of our Savior; not by the reception of this or that doctrine of the efficacy of his death, are we or any men to be redeemed from sin; but by the practical adoption, the habitual observance of his principles of conduct. Ministers may preach about what they call the scheme of salvation, never so wisely, never so eloquently; but only so far as they persuade men to obey the commandments of Christ, do they bring them to know the saving power of his religion. A new commandment,

said he, 'give I unto you, that ye love one another, said he, 'give I unto you, that ye love one another,' love your enemies, do good to them that hate you' pray for them that despitefully use and persecute you,' return not evil for evil, 'overcome evil with good.' Now all these peculiar, distinctive principles of Christ are openly and utterly set at naught in time of war. I again demand on whose authority? If it be by authority of government, then has the government set itself up above God; it is Anti-Christ, and should give place to a better. Only when a civil government encourages and Only when a civil government encourages an helps its constituents to fulfill the requirements

Globe; and we are so far removed from the other side, that it is hardly possible we should ever get entangled in the broils of European States. So then argued and rested in the fancied strength of their own conclusions. Meanwhile, too little pains were taken in any part of our country, (and in the southern part none at all.) to rectify the public their own conclusions. Meanwhile, too little pains were taken in any part of our country, (and in the southern part none at all.) to rectify the public sentiment, and purify the public heart upon the subject of war. Quite otherwise. Our young and middle aged men were every where, as a matter of course, organized into a militin. Military parades were required by law. And the annual expenditure of the war department of government was ten-fold greater than of all the rest. Military exhibitions have always been a conspicuous part. section of the country, especially those of the po-litic d party opposed to the administration, ex-pressed strong disapprobation of the war. They knew, and all the world must know, that its real of the show, on all our national festivals, and other gala-days. The richness of uniform, the harmony of movement, the imposing grandeur of thousands in array, and the spirit-string music, have ever made military parades particularly attractive to a large portion of our people. The gentler sex, all unconscious, I trust, what seeds of evil doing they were nurturing in the public bosom, have bestowed upon the military, the brightest sunshine of their smiles. We are so utilitarian in this day of our nation's growth,—so much given to the pursuit of what is pecuniarily profitable—so intent upon useful inventions and labor-saving machines,—that the elements of poetry are but partially developed in us as a people. A taste for the fine arts, we see in us as a people. A taste for the fine arts, we see but very little of it. Of the love of music there is ty that denounced the war as unnecessary and unin us as a people. A taste for the fine arts, we see but very little of it. Of the love of music there is next to none. Consequently our people do not know how to enjoy themselves, how to be quietly amused. So when they come together on public occasions, the noisy and brilliant is most sure to captivate their attention.

In addition to this, the literature of our country, or rather, I should say, the reading that is in vogue, too much of it has been and is the history of wars, the biographies of warriors. & flashy novels, in

> worthy purpose; and that they were therefore especially guilty before God for taking any part masters? Must be go blindly on, doing any thing be may be bidden to do, without stopping to enquire whether it be right or wrong? Nay, worse, must be, with his eyes open, clearly seeing the thing commanded to be wrong, must be, nevertheless, go on to do it? Such is the doctrine on which the military system rests—such the doctrine that is passing current in this so-called Christian land! If this be the understanding of his duty, how wicked, how impious it is for any man to become a soldier. He ought to refuse to submit to the degradation, as did the primitive Christians, though the refusal should cost him his life. Better t die at the stake a martyr to principle, than to be a soldier. The very etymology of the word soldier shows how much of self-abandonment it implies, shows how much of self-abandonment it implies, with himself, for a price, to do the bidding of another; parted with his right of private judgment, his will, his conscience!—You have all shuddered over the fictitious tales of men who have sole themselves to the Devil. Why should you shudder less at these actual sales for the most diabolical purposes? Give hem hell, cries General Taylor as he urged on his troops in one of their earliest conflicts with the Mexicans. On the eve of n battle in the war of 1812, some young officers wer impatient of delay, and manifested their impatience

And how has the occasion for war, (for war with Mexico all unnecessary, unrighteous, atrocious as What can be more impious than for a man thus superiors in rank. Truly, the profession of war, have yet done more than others to prosecute it with vigor. So besotted has the nation already become! This is but one specimen of the perverse morality—the gross immorality—that is rife in the leading to the lea a soldier has long appeared to me a false one, but verse morality—the gross immorality—that is rife in the land.

If it be true—and I hope none of you, my hearers, disbelieve, that the dissemination through a community of unsound principles of action, is more to be deprecated than any pecuniary losses, or than pestilence or famine—then have we reason this day. The relative with termbling for though estimated the primitive churches, whom the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe army. Let every one in our day, who would deserve the Christian name, say the same; and let him add, I am a man, and therefore may not, and will not sell myself—become a soldier.

War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, the carries of the primitive churches, whom the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe army. Let every one in our day, who would deserve the Christian name, say the same; and let him add, I am a man, and therefore when the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe any one in the primitive churches, whom the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe any of force into the army. Let every one in our day, who would deserve the Christian name, and the primitive churches, whom the primitive churches, whom the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe any of force into the army. Let every one in our day, who would deserve the Christian name, and therefore a same and the primitive churches, whom the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe any of force into the army. Let every one in our day, who would deserve the Christian name, and the primitive churches, whom the minions of the Roman Emperor attempted to bribe any of force into the army. Let every one in our day, who would deserve the Christian name, and therefore a same and the primitive churches, who would deserve the Christian name, and the primitive churches, who would deserve the Christian name, and the primitive churches, who would deserve the Christian name, and the primitive churches, who would deserve the Christian name, and the primitive churches, and the primitive

every victory it has won has only plunged the army and our nation deeper in guilt. Let then our troops be commanded to repent, which means turn back

vided, distracted enemy shall be no longer able to After two weeks, this was succeeded by a series of withstand our demands. In short he too would advise us to 'conquer a peace.' Would the Prince of Peace—the great teacher, whom Mr. Clay has lately professed to believe in and honor, would Jesus give such advice? By no means. Nothing motifie deposits within. The enemy was now evacuating the citadel of life, with all his forces in motion;—and every inch he abandoned, was announced by a joyous bound of the oppressed vital functions, especially so long as we keep our troops in her Capital, and in many other of her strong into the system, from the same points it was now seen issuing in its uniform of bright green contrast-confidence. Once she loved, she revered us. She confidence. Once she loved, she revered us. She looked to our Republic as to an older sister. She longed for strength and wisdom enough to become more like us. She sent her wise men here to study our institutions that she might copy all she could. But her love is turned to hate; her confidence to suspicion. We must appear to her now as a prond, overbearing, cruel nation, delighting in oppression. With all our boasted love of liberty, Mexico sees us holding three mittions of our people in abject slavery, and trying to perpetuate the curse, and to extend its blighting influence. We curse, and to extend its blighting influence. We former time had been subdued with difficulty, confidence. Once she loved, she revered us. She ing beautifully with the neighboring troops of the curse, and to extend its blighting influence. We have wrested from her a fair portion of her domain, and given it up to slaveholders. To force have wrested from her a fair portion of her do-main, and given it up to slaveholders. To force but now soon became extinct. The next step in her to submit to this dismemberment, and yield still more to our iniquitous demands, we have sent our armies to desolate her fields, batter down her of the invader had first entered, and with which it our armies to desolate her heids, batter down her cities, menace even her hallowed capital—we have butchered her citizens, burnt up their houses, and ravished their women. How then can we ask them to be at peace with us, while yet we keep our armies in the heart of her country. It is uncertainty to the country of the invader had histentered, and with which it now departed. A clean tongue and cuticle returned after an absence of eight or nine years. The torment of an inatiable and imperious appetite, gave place to a comparatively refined satisfaction of ease, moderation and content, in all the digestive and gustatory functions. Dismal clouds of the property of th with victory, quietly evacuate the country. Let hypocondriasis, irascibility, and every discomfort

the soil of Mexico, and her repeated defeats have awakened throughout her borders; and the insane pride of the Spanish temper. Moreover he should have remembered the bitterness of the political parties in that wretched Republic, so great, that parties in that whether a replant, so great, that probably the leaders of neither party would venture to make a treaty with us. A proffer of peace therefore, so long as our armies remain in their midst, would be but a mockery of those who might heartily desire the war should cease.

No, on this point, Mr. Clay's advice is not good.

No, on this point, Mr. Clay's advice is not good. We made the war, and we should make the peace, whether the Mexican government accedes to our proposals at once or not. They have it not in their power to molest us, even if they should retain the disposition to do so, after having witnessed our repentance. How magnanimous would it be for a nation to repent—to confess itself in the wrong, although crowned with victory—to condeseed to the enemy it has beaten in every conflict. scend to the enemy it has beaten in every conflict, and offer to make all possible amends for the mise-ry it has inflicted. This would indeed be magnanimous-this would be Christian. Let us hope, let us pray, let us do all that in us lies, to persuade our nation to repent. By thus humbling herself she shall be exalted; exalted indeed above all naions of the old world or the new, of ancient or of nodern times.

Should this spirit of repentance go through the sion and violence rule over us, there is no natio calamity too dreadful for us to apprehend. As we now are, with all physical advantages and pecuniary prosperity, 'I tremble for my country, when I think that God is just, and that his justice cannot slumber forever.

RELIGION AND FIGHTING.

Just before the new regiment of volunteers from Just before the new regiment of volunteers from Nashville Tennessee, started for Mexico, a great meeting was held for the purpose of presenting them with a banner. The Reverend C. D. Elliott delivered a speech on the occasion, of which the following is a report. Who can read it, and then look at the history of the Mexican war, without blushing that a man calling himself a minister of Christ should dark to see a long large and the control of the mexican war, without blushing that a man calling himself a minister of Christ should dark to see a long large and the control of the mexican war, without blushing that a man calling himself a minister of Christ should dare to use such language?

not exult? Before me are brave men, ready and willing to dare anything—to die—for the honor of their country. Around me are the fair daughters of Tennessee, with their smiles and benediction, eager to cheer and bless their noble countrymen. Thus it should be, and while it is thus, our country can but remain free, prosperous and happy. I will make to you one remark—I make it as a minister of the Religion of your country. Whatever else the future historian may write in regard to this war, he will certainly write, in connection with it, one of the brightest pages written in our history or in the history of any nation enlightened by the sun-it will be this-before each battle we have said to our implacable foe, 'give us peace,' in the moment of victory, before the echo of our cannons moment of victory, before the echo of our cannons died away, the same—'give us peace.' No man doubts but this offer has been made in sincerity. doubts but this offer has been made in sincerty. This is 'seeking peace and pursueing it,' and hence is fulfilling the command of God; and my faith is that no individual—no nation—obeying the commands of God, can fail of glorious success in the end. We now entreat you all, when far away in a hostile country, also to have respect for the pre-cepts and commands of our holy religion. From many a consecrated home, and from pious minis-ters, will ascend daily prayers that God may protect you all.

'And now, in conclusion, we, as a minister of the religion of your country, with a heart free to the deed and full of its solemn import, do invoke the blessing of the God of Washington upon your the blessing of the God of Washington upon your Colonel—upon you all. Should any fall, may He be nigh in the great Redeemer, to save: and if his will, may you all be restored to your happy homes and loving friends and families.

his will, may you all be restored to your happy homes and loving friends and families.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

DR. RUGGLES'S WATER CURE.

Ma. Entron:—Permit a stranger, just leaving this lovely region of the Connecticut, in which your beautiful Northampton is embosomed, to leave behind him a concise statement of his very successful Hydropathic course, at Dr. Ruggles's establishment; for the credit of those to whom credit is due, and the information of any who may wish.

I came to the place entirely unacquainted, and presented myself for the Dr's examination. By his peculiar and inexplicable susceptibility to the Neuropathic, or Electric indication from the skin, by the touch, he announced to me the extent to which my disease was developed internally, as well as the general state of my muscular and nervous systems, and tissues of the vital organs; and moreover, the regimen and habits of life under which this state of things had been induced and incorporated with my very being. These facts, which he could have known only through his experience with that faculty of feeling, for they were mostly known only to myself, demanded my confidence in his capacity. I entered the conrse, which he thought would require from three to six months. A chronic mucous inflammation of the stomach had been rapidly advancing to nervous inflammation, confirming dyspepsia of both species, and had extended in the character of many diseases, and the which the character of many diseases, and the water the character of many diseases, and the water the character of many diseases, and the water the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the either may be necessary; and from the electric expulse of the treatment, he hesitates not to say that the electric symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated, with the electric symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated, with the electric symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated, with the electric symptom, that faculty of feeling, for they were mostly known only to myself, demanded my confidence in his capacity. I entered the conrse, which he thought would require from threeto six months. A chronic mucous inflammation of the stomach had been rapidly advancing to nervous inflamation, confirming dyspepsia of both species, and had extended to the liver, glandular system generally, and brain, involving in the disorder all the mental functions, with those of sensation, sleep, and digestion. The cutaneous developement of the disease from the mucous membrane, hitherto salutary and still sufficiently disagreeable, was no longer sufficient to check its internal progress. And finally, the disorder, now making such rapid devastation, had become ingrained through my constitution, during

the President. If you do not move them, in the way they should go, you will at least have the consciousness of having done your duty—of having done what you could to stay in its course this horrid war—the abomination of desolation.'

At this moment, the whole country is in eager waiting to know all that the 'Sage of Ashland' would recommend at this crisis of our affairs. He has probably given the substance, in his series of resolutions, that you all have seen. To his honor let it be said, these resolutions present by far the most explicit and most just views that have hitherto been given by any of our distinguished politicians. And yet they contain one disastrous error. They give one counsel, that fatally mars their synumetry, and takes from them all claim to a Christian character. He would have us do right to a certain point; but then if Mexico will not respond in like manner, he advises that we should renew our deeds of raphe and murder—prosecute the war with increased vigor, until our poor divided, distracted enemy shall be no longer able to withstand our demands. In short he too would advise us to 'conquer a neace'. Would the Prince and rigid observance of Physiological kws in diet, bathing, etc. On one had medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild means were mockery. Water, as here applied to me, was neither. Yet six weeks of packing, plung due hier effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on the other, mild medicine, drugs and poison had exhausted their effects upon me—and on After two weeks, this was succeeded by a series of biles, variously located, which for six weeks kept

with victory, quietly evacuate the country. Let our government also magnanimously express regret for the irreparable wrongs we have done her; and then when we have given to Mexico these evidences of our repentance, we may ask her to be at peace with us. This is the course which true honor and Christianity would dictate.

Before Mr. Clay gave the advice to which I so earnestly object, he should have remembered the exemption of feeling which our incursions upon the soil of Mexico, and her repeated defeats have awakened throughout her horders; and the insane months of cold, deneching cold and comfort, with months of cold, drenching cold and comfort, with the expense of a hundred dollars or more, though these were yet colder and time less fleet. I this day land from my 18 weeks voyage of water cure, which has not been altogether one of fair sailing, which has not been altogether one of fair sailing, but often in the slough of despond, which none in these travels escapes. I now leave my whole bundle of drugs and diseases behind, and none of my fellow-travellers have left here a bigger bundle. For Dr. Ruggles, let it be said, his skill and acute perception have been sufficient at every critical point, to direct the most salutary course. His frame is sturdy enough to bear the commingled infirmities of a multitude of shattered human mafirmities of a multitude of shattered human machines, including the croaking of him who 'is-is-well-is b-bilious,' the 'O, dear! what shall I do' salutation of gout, the nervous 'never could en-dure it! its awful!' the general grumbling of the dyspeptic's distress in his stomach, hypochondriac growls, etc.' and the endless essays of each upon —EATING. His water is unrivalled for purity, and the sparkle and stimulus of carbon, as the appetite and locomotion of many can attest. And many more will doubtless contribute their gratitude to those friends of Hydropathy by whose liberal aid, the Northampton Water Care has been promoted to its present flourishing condition. Northampton, Nov. 19, 1847.

SICK OF THE SERVICE. A soldier in one of the newly formed regiments now in Mexico, writes to a friend in this city in the following lugubrious language. His letter is dated at the city of Mexico, Oct. 26:-

Dear Friend-If you can find any way to get my discharge, I shall be much obliged. I think by speaking to Mr. —— and Mr. ——, and through them to Deniel Webster, or through any other source to Congress, representing the case of my wife and children, and aged mother, something ight be done. I don't care what means you use I can but get it. True, I lose my chance of land and other claims, but I don't care. All I want is liberty. I do not ask the favor through fear—my conduct in the late battles disproves that. I was made corporal after the battles of the 19th close confirement, after doing great deeds. I sup-pose that the war will not come to a close, and to stay the five years is worse than death, though if you think it will not last more than a year you need not apply.—Boston Courier.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE undersigmed, gratefully appreciating the credit generously awarded by a discerning public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that his establishment is pleasantly situated near Benson-ville, on the west bank of the Licking Water, or Mill Birar beauting. Mill River, about two and a half miles from the cen-Mill River, about two and a half miles from the cen-tre of the town. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the South side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodgladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodging rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are, the plunge, douche, drenchee, and spray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 fect, 31-2 deep,—the gentlemens', 8 by 12, and 31-2 deep. There are also two cold douches, one of which is situated a mile, and the other half a mile from the establishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this visinity is nicely establishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks passing near and to springs of pure water. The walks are sufficiently retired to allow water-cure patients to appear as they should, plainly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying

D. RUGGLES.

N. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examined in regard to their complaints, and of accretaining the adaptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

"This instrument may be obtained at the establish

VOLUME XVII,--NO. LI THE ORIGINAL STORE! THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO.

No. 198 Washington street. (Opposite the Marlbero' Hotel,) BOSTON,

AS been in operation for five years.—Or for the sole purpose of buying and sell and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met w and Collees, and nothing else; it has met mig ampled success. Purchasing whole chose and selling for cash only, at a small advance pound, they were enabled to make better sele and sell cheaper than those not engaged excl in the trade. As a general rule there is TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED:
n purchasing of us. We will sell
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5 lbs. spord Green Tea,
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,
5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for
BETTHER TEA. All our Teas are packed in a syle
cultarly our own, in half bound in teas. RETTER 1EA. All our 1eas are packed in a culiarly our own, in half pound to ten poun ges, comprising over 50 different kinds, had with our own label, duly copy-righted, to experience. which is forgery. .

Achowe, a NATIVE CHINAMAN, who has had n

years experience in Cantou, (his native place) this business, will be found at the Company's We house, directing and superintending the product of the company of the compa

TP OUR AIM IS J

TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASE Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, and sending by mail that the Teas carefully packed and forundary as directed.

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IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITI ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. DR. FROST

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BOSTON.

WHERE he treats the above Complaints by WHERE he treats the above Complaints by a new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the naneating effects of continued taking of nacas, but receives his medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, that the healthy parts of the system need not be defected and sickened by the curative remedy, this giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leavagiving a practical remedy to the disease, and leavagiving a practical remedy to the disease, and leavagiving are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their cases, as to plaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occa-tion, &c. Address Post Pain-advice gratis.

Note.—The most prevalent of all diseases indicate to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not lea since made, it appears that upwards of one nor AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annually of Pulmoang Complaints. TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. 1909 north

NERS. 5/603 FEMALE PHYSICIAN

H AVING entirely retired from travelling, infans her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence, NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS., ere she will be ready to attend to all diseases it Children, except those arising from immorality.

MRS. MOTT has had great experience and success
in her practice, during her long stay is Boston, in Hampshire that she has visited during the five seasons past, which is very generally knows and in fact so much so, as not to require further on ments. Her method of treatment and curing is to tirely different from many others in the -Her medicines are all compounded by he ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have builted the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Most personally, can do so by letter directed as above, the consult of the consult of the consult Mrs. Most personally and the consult Mrs. Most personal was not the consult of the co plaining their case fully, and receive her answer by Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United

States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

The Letters must be post paid to receive alleation.

Boston, June 18th, 1847.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bit knap-street, near Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that Aprills

would respectfully inform the public, and date with Board and Lodging those who may far him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits share. No pains will be spared to render it is erry way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms not crate.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE. No. 56 Union st., JOHN WRIGHT

KEEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clubbs, W.I.
Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to Oct 1

JOSEPH H. TURPIN WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his Daguerrian Gallery,

No. 138 Handers states.

Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatures sub a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as up others in the profession.

Oct. 22.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Miljord. VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferti-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Decounts
VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Liberg.

MASSACHUSETTS.—R. & J. Adams, Fall Rivery
Isanc Austin, Nantucket; — Elias Richards, 199
Isanc Austin, Nantucket; — Elias Richards, 199
Inouth, —George W. Benson, Northampies; 191
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, Previtest,
William Adams, Paulucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; 1916
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; 1916
C. Fuller, Skaneateles; —Thomas McClintock, 191
Certoo; — John H. Parker, Pers.
PENSHYLVANIA.—M. Preston, 1916
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstoam; —Thomas Ha
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstoam; —Thomas Ha
John Cox, Homorton; —James M. M. Kin, Pilate
Dohn Cox, Homorton; — Penshylvania;
Phis; Joseph Fulton, Penshylvania.

Outo.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.

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